

# THE AMERICAN FARMER,



“O FORTUNATOR NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT  
“AGRICOLAS.” Virg.

Vol. X. BALTIMORE, DECEMBER, 1854. No. 8.

## ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TOBACCO.

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For the bed, select a southern declivity in a dense wood, sheltered on the north and west by thick undergrowth, open to the south and east.

Soil. A deep, rich, virgin earth, light loam, entirely free from clay; with wood or brush well seasoned; if with wood, it should be prepared about five feet long and split; commence by raking off the leaves of as much of the bed as can be burned in one day; then with the back of the rake shove off the coarse mould, taking care not to disturb the soil; lay down skids of green wood ten or twelve feet long, four feet apart, pack dry brush between them to start the fires readily, pile on the wood across the skids, throw on leaves and start the fires; care must then be taken that the fires are not moved too fast, else the land will not be sufficiently burned, nor that they remain too long on the same place, as burning the land to a brick redness destroys its vitality; to move the fires each hand must be furnished with a wooden fork and a small sapling with a hook at one end, for the purpose of throwing or pulling the fires off the place burned, as circumstances may require; after passing over the first space of four feet, the whole length or breadth of the bed, the skids must be removed, and another space begun on the side of the first, unless there are hands enough to carry on two or more fires, in which case spaces of four feet must be left between the fires, that the hands may the better tend to them; they must be burned when the first spaces have cooled. If brush is to be used, it must be well seasoned, and carted to the bed before hand; take off the leaves and coarse mould, as directed for a wood bed, throw on along one edge of the bed the best seasoned brush; place one of the most careful hands upon the bed to receive the brush as it is brought upon the bed, to be deposited across the first layer of brush, butts upward, at an angle of about forty-five degrees; the first course being finished, the receiver must now stand upon the brush to receive it, that his weight may compress it, and that he may see the better where to put it; and so on till the whole space is covered, which must be done carefully to the depth of at least three feet;

then throw on logs, stumps, &c, if convenient, to keep the brush down, that it may burn the better; pile up around the sides leaves and other dry stuff, leaving no intermediate spaces; the bed is then ready for the fire; furnish each hand with a well-lighted chunk, and direct them to place themselves around the bed at equal distances apart, and remain stationary, until the master or overseer gives the word “fire,” each hand must then rush to the bed and light it in as many places as possible before the heat drives him to a distance; if the brush has been well packed, and the fires equally kindled around the sides, and if there is little or no wind stirring, the rising flames will create a vacuum and all draw to the centre, and burn much better than if the wind is blowing high—high winds raise the flames from the bed and drive off the heat.

The beds being burnt, the process for digging and sowing begins, and is the same for both kinds. Pick up the unburnt sticks and chunks, and throw them to one side on a place not much burned; mark off the bed with a long stick or rake handle, in parallel spaces of three feet, and set the hands to digging; the best hoe for this purpose is the common hilling hoe. The soil must not be dug over three inches deep, the roots of the young plants seldom penetrate over that depth. The chief reason against deep digging tobacco-beds is that you are apt to turn up the clay and to bury the burnt soil too deep for the roots of the young plants; though it is desirable to have a deep tith to hold moisture, and for the free circulation of air, yet it is more desirable to keep the burnt soil upon the top, and not by digging to bring up an unburnt soil full of grass seeds, untouched by the fire, to germinate and overrun the bed. Do not remove the stumps unless they come up easily, nor the roots, when there is danger of disturbing the clay; clay is very objectionable to young plants. After the first operation of digging, set the hands to chopping over the bed, working backwards, so as not to trample it down again. A heavy iron or wooden rake with teeth two and a half or three inches apart, and four inches long, should then be passed over the bed to take

out and loosen all roots, clods and stones that may be in the way. Again lay off the bed in parallel spaces of three feet, and set the hands with a sharp knife (to each space a hand) to pick up and draw out all the roots and fibres that may be in the way, the knives to be used to cut off under ground the roots that the hoes have loosened up; this operation to be performed until the bed is reduced to a fine tilth, and all the roots be removed that are upon the surface; then bring on the manure, of whatever kind it is designed to be used. They stand in the writer's experience in the following order:—1st, Peruvian Guano; 2d, hog-pen manure; 3d, well rotted oak ashes; 4th, well rotted stable manure mixed with plaster. If Guano is to be used, it should be put on at the rate of one thousand pounds to the acre; other manures according to their strength and adaptation to the wants of the plants. Three heavy ox-cart loads of stable manure, with half a bushel of plaster to the load, is sufficient for a space of twenty yards square; coarse manures should be chopped in; after the bed is manured, rake it over to level it, which can be done by bearing upon the rake, both when it is drawn to, and shoved from you.

**Seeding.** Allow half a gill of seed to every space of ten square yards the bed contains, and a half-gallon of plaster or sifted ashes; seed in the same way that you would for cabbage or other small seed; trample the bed with the feet, or pat it with the back of the hoes; the first is preferable, as the soil can be better packed with the feet than any thing else. It must not be tramped if the soil is moist enough to stick to the feet, nor must it be burned if the soil is not dry enough to insure by burning that it will not stick to the feet when tramped. Burning moist or wet land is labor thrown away. Cover with open brush to protect from the harsh winds and to keep moisture upon the surface of the bed; fence it in with a high and dense cedar or pine brush fence, which will keep off stock, and protect it from the cold winds of spring, and is said also to be some defence against the fly; but for this little pest of the farmer and gardener the writer has not found any specific remedy, though he has found that the application of fresh air-slaked lime, and Scotch snuff, to have done good in many instances; three pounds of Scotch snuff to a peck of fresh air-slaked lime, dusted upon the plants while the dew is upon them for two or three successive mornings, has been found in some instances to drive the fly effectually away: soot is also a good remedy.—The sooner the seed is got on the ground the better; January or February is not too early; if the seed is sown early, it gives the planter time to re-seed again about the first of April; the last seed sown will never be in the way of the first, but will sometimes plant the crops after the first has been destroyed. Should the plants when up and out of the way of the fly stand too thick, they may be raked out with a light garden rake, such as is used for flower beds, by raking first to the right hand and then to the left, so as to form diamonds; but raking should never be resorted to when there is any appearance of the fly, nor in dry weather, and should only be done by the most careful hands.

**Soil for the Crop.** New land is best—it is prepared by cutting off the growth during winter for fire-wood and rails; about the first of March rake up the leaves and trash and burn them or cart them to the farm yard or upon some poor places; dig up the land with the hilling hoe, into round, conical

hills, like the sweet potato hills, about three by two feet apart. When the young plants are nearly ready to be planted out, the hills must be chopped down or "turned" with the weeding hoe. Plants which leaves the size of an American half dollar are large enough for new land; if old land is to be put down in tobacco, it should be a light leam or a sandy fitable soil, not too sandy, else the tobacco will fire, and have to be housed before it has attained any size. Break up the land early in the spring ten or twelve inches deep, and let it lay over till wanted. Soils less than five inches deep had better be put in any thing else than tobacco. About the middle of April or the first of May manure and re-plow the land; if the plants are very forward this work must be done earlier. Sow upon each acre of land six bushels of salt to destroy the worms. In the meanwhile the beds must be attended to, and the grass picked out, which must be done as soon as it (the grass) can be caught between the fore-finger and thumb; furnish each hand with an old jacket or a bag with a small quantity of straw in it to sit upon, that they may not bruise the plants while picking; more plants are destroyed by being bruised while picking, than any other way. Watch for the fly, and upon its first appearance try the application of lime and Scotch snuff for several successive mornings while the dew is upon the plants; if judiciously applied, when the fly makes its first appearance, in seven cases out of ten it will do good. Should the season be dry, keep the beds covered up to preserve the moisture upon the surface. If watering be thought necessary, let it be done over the bank with a large size watering pot, with a strong solution of Peruvian guano or stable manure.

We must now look to the fields to see what is to be done there. Supposing that the plants will soon be ready to be set out, and the land all manured and re-plowed; drag the land with a two horse drag until it is reduced to a fine tilth, then roll it with a heavy oaken roller. It is then ready to be laid off, preparatory to be struck up into hills, which is done by running furrows across the land three feet apart with a one horse plow, then crossing that again with the same plow two feet. This is convenient distance for most kinds of tobacco, and allows ample room to work it. If desirable, the hills may be struck up drill fashion, by laying off the land into parallel strips as directed above for the first operation for check land. Then strike up the hills eighteen or twenty inches apart. Drilling tobacco answers well upon low land, though it gives more work for the hoes to do. After the land is laid off into checks as above described, the hoemen must follow the plough and remove all clods, sticks, &c. from the centre of the check or the middle of the row. Two hoofulls of dirt are sufficient for a hill, which should be leveled, and a hard stamp given it with the back of the hoe, which leaves its print into which the plant must stand. The No. 2 weeding hoe, for women and boys, and No. 3 for men are convenient sizes. All things are now ready for a season, that is, for a rain; of which when a sufficient quantity has fallen to wet the land for two or three inches deep, or more, the plants must be carefully drawn and deposited in baskets and then carried to the land. If a larger number of plants are to be drawn than the hands can carry to the ground, they may be carried in a cart, but if possible they should be left in the baskets, as they will be bruised by being thrown into the cart in large piles. Experience has shown that the fewer num-

ber of plants that are carried, and that the easier they are carried, the better they will live.

Set the boys and old hands to dropping one plant upon a hill, taking two rows along at the same time; the most active hands must follow the droppers, taking up the plant with the left hand and straightening the roots if crumpled up; make a hole with the right forefinger, or with a round stick four inches long and one inch in diameter, in the centre of the hill, insert the plant and draw the dirt with the two fore-fingers of the right hand and press it down with the left thumb, and at the same time press the whole left hand down, as it holds the plant, which will bring the left fore-finger upon the ground, and press the earth behind the plant, and then secure it the better. In about ten days the plants will want weeding out; to accomplish this the more expeditiously, the plow must be used. A No. 1 Nourse, Ruggles & Mason's plow attached to a gentle mule, passed twice in a row with the bar to the hill, will greatly facilitate the operation of weeding, in proportion of at least two to one. If greater facility is required, a light cultivator may be run across the plowing, which will help the hoe-hands again at least one third faster. In all operations of plowing or cultivating tobacco, mules are preferable to horses, because they walk neater and thereby avoid treading upon and bruising the plants.

If the weather be dry or the land clayey and likely to break up into clods, or otherwise jar the plants, neither the plow nor the cultivator should be used, but in that case the hill must be "scraped out" with the weeding hoe.

In order to facilitate and expedite the operation of weeding, two hands must weed out one row between them, by working the one on each side of the row, one a little in advance of the other, the hindermost hand stooping down and picking the grass from around the plants if there should be any; the spaces between the hills should also be scraped over. After the plants have taken fast hold in the hills, or after a good rain, the plow and cultivator may be used as above described. The best cultivator for this purpose is a simple instrument made by any common carpenter, and is very appropriately called a "crank." It may be made in the following manner: Get out a beam about four feet long, and two by three inches square at the small end, and three inches square at the large end, insert it in a cross beam by a mortice somewhat oblique, twenty inches long, and three inches square; in the centre of the cross beam bore an inch hole, upon each side of which bore another hole about eight inches from the centre hole, for the reception of the hoes. The hoes can be made by most blacksmiths; they should be made fifteen inches long, the hoe part being somewhat in the shape of an old mule's foot, rounding down to a point and inclining a little forward, while the upper corners must be turned a little back, so as to let the dirt go by easy. The hoes must be attached by long necks, round or square, but round at the top, with a screw so as to be fastened in the beam and secured by taps. The handles must be fastened to the side of the long beam and to the uprights from the cross beam. Good articles however, can be purchased at the hardware stores, though they are generally made too heavy for tobacco.

After the plants are first weeded out, the plow and cultivator must be kept going to keep the soil open that the plants may receive the benefit of dews and

slight showers of rain. The hoes must follow after the second plowing, when the plants have begun to overspread the hill, for the purpose of chopping around them and drawing up about an inch of earth to the plants, which is called "rounding tobacco." About the tenth of July, the planter must look out for his last and most bitter enemy, the 'horn worm.' (The writer would digress a little from the true spirit of the essay, and make an apology for his attempting to compete, where he might with profit be only a looker on; but feeling that he had learned something, particularly in the way of checking the ravages of the fly in the spring, and destroying the "horn worm," particularly as the highest prize was to be awarded for the best essay on these two points, and knowing that this was his peculiar forte, he thought that he could not do better than give his fellow planters his practice on these two heads.)

The horn worm comes from an egg deposited upon the tobacco by a large fly, called the "horn fly" or horn blower, which resembles a small humming bird somewhat in its motions. The horn fly in turn is produced by the horn worm, which burrows in the ground and remains there all winter till it is brought forth by the genial warmth of the sun in the shape of a fly, in the same manner that the butterfly comes from the caterpillar. The first glut of worms makes its appearance early in July, or the latter part of June. This "glut" can easily be destroyed by a few hands and a gang of turkeys while the tobacco is small. Particular attention should be paid to the destruction of this glut, as it is said that they produce the fly that breeds the second glut in August, but it is more reasonable to suppose that they are only the advance-guard of the myriads of worms that stowed themselves away in the fall, and that they are only out first because they happened to select more congenial quarters than the rest of their dormant brethren. It is a fact worthy of notice that as a general thing, the first glut of flies are smaller than the second. It is against the fly that the writer directs his chief energies in the destruction or prevention of the worms. To accomplish this end, in topping tobacco, care must be taken that one or two hundred or more of the most forward plants should be left in different parts of the field. So soon as they show the first blossoms, the flies go to them to feed upon the juice in the bowl of the flower, by inserting their long proboscis which they carry, while flying, curled up snugly under their nose or head. While in the act of feeding they can be easily approached and struck down with a small paddle. Arm each hand, men, women and children, with a light paddle about eighteen inches or two feet long, three or four inches broad, and half an inch thick; and send them into the fields about sun-set, which is the time that the fly comes forth to feed and to deposit its egg; and for a reward of six or eight cents a dozen, they will destroy more worms in one hour by killing the fly, than the same hands will destroy in a week by looking over the tobacco for the worm and eggs. If this was practised vigorously for 4 or 5 years by every planter, I believe that they could be entirely destroyed. The fly is fond of the Jamieson weed and honeysuckle flower, both of which might be raised in fence corners for the purpose of destroying them while feeding on the flower. As many eggs will be deposited on the tobacco in spite of all vigilance, in destroying the fly, the planter must prepare himself for worming also. The worm makes its exit from the egg in about three days

after it is deposited, and eats a small hole through the leaf to the opposite side from the egg; taken in this stage it is easily crushed upon the leaf, and at a period when but little damage is done. Turkeys and the Guinea Keet are great helps in catching the worm; the keet will catch and destroy the worm through mischief; the turkey is very fond of eating them, and can be trained by constant use to search for them as their only food. Take the turkey as soon as it flies from the roost, to the tobacco ground; let two hands drive them around and through the tobacco until they learn what they are sent there for. After they are once initiated they will run through the tobacco without being driven; the drivers then need only follow them to keep them together and make them worm the tobacco over in a somewhat regular manner. Two or three turkeys are equal to one hand on an average; they may be driven until the heat of the day, when they must be let go to water, and some shady place to cool and pick themselves during the heat of the day, but can be put to work again in the evening, and may be driven until night. Should the worms be too numerous for the turkeys to destroy, the hands must be brought forward in another part of the field, else the turkeys will pick up and fill themselves with the worms that the hands have killed. Worming is performed by turning up and looking over each leaf on the plant; care being taken to destroy all the eggs as well as the worms that may be upon the plant. This operation must be done with care, else you may bruise and injure the leaf. With diligence the glut of worms can be broken up by the tenth of September, or so nearly so that they can be left to the care of the turkeys.

**Topping Tobacco.** Upon this point almost every planter has his own peculiar notions. If it is desirable to have fine tobacco, the plant must be suffered to go fully to seed; when the leaves begin to turn yellow, the top should be cut off with a sharp knife down to a good crop leaf. It should then be suffered to stand four or five days, or until it makes two or three suckers from two to three inches in length, which should be broken out with the hand; it is then ready to be housed. To make a heavy article top low, so soon as the top can be taken out without injuring the surrounding leaves, the plant should be topped down to fourteen or sixteen leaves, and be permitted to stand for some eight or ten days, when it should be "suckered," and in four or five days it will be ready for the knife. Tobacco will ripen in a fortnight after it has been topped. "Priming" tobacco is done by taking off all the dead and dirty leaves at the bottom of the plant, about eight or ten days before cutting; these may be made into ground leaves by taking them to the barn, and tying about a dozen leaves together with a willow twig or some flexible material; they should then be straddled across a stick, and hung out in the sun for a few days. But in order to make ground leaves properly, they should be taken off late in the evening, and earied to the barn; the next morning they should be tied up as before directed, in small bundles, and straddled across sticks, and hung up in the barn. Ground leaf is generally ready for market by the 1st of November. Cutting tobacco is generally performed by gently bending the plant to one side, and chopping it with a cleaver or a knife, made for that purpose, which is done by cutting up an old scythe blade into pieces, about a foot long, and nailing them to oak handles; the handle and blade should form an angle, or rather more

than the quarter of a circle. In cutting tobacco, each hand should take two rows, cut and lay the tobacco towards the hand that is cutting the next two rows; each hand should place his tobacco butt to butt, leaving a small space between them to walk, for the purpose of picking them up, and laying them in small heaps, which must be done before it falls or wilts too much; the four rows must be thrown into one. If the tobacco is to be split before it is cut, it can be done with a common butcher's knife; but a better knife can be made out of a piece of old scythe blade, three or four inches square, and inserted into a block of wood about one foot long, and three inches square at the bottom, trimmed down to the blade slantingly at the blade end, three inches above the blade; leave the blade end of the handle three inches square, trim out the balance of the handle small, and fasten on a cross piece for a hand; put on the handle after the fashion of a spade.

Splitting and spearing tobacco are now the only two methods in practice for securing the tobacco upon the stick; splitting is practiced for the purpose of hanging the tobacco on sticks, and for giving it a better color while curing; spearing is performed by placing spears made of iron, and drawn out to a sharp point, upon the end of the stick, by means of which the tobacco is speared upon the stick; split tobacco cures best; tobacco should be hauled in small loads, in wood bodied, with four long rails placed in the bottom of the cart, for the reception of the tobacco, and must be so placed that they will slip out with the load upon them, which prevents it from being bruised. As the tobacco is speared or hung on sticks, it should be placed on the scaffold; if the tobacco is large, six plants should be put on a stick; the plants should not touch each other so as to jam the leaves together. Scaffolds are made by planting croches five and a half feet long,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the ground, in rows ten feet apart, and placing long poles, called bearers, in the croch from one to the other; across these poles other poles should be placed, or rails clear of knots may be used, which are called "tiers;" the rails or poles should be placed four feet apart to receive the tobacco; tobacco should not remain upon the scaffold more than six days, unless the weather is very dry; it must then be carried into the barn and hung up; hands must be sent up in the barn, one above another, at convenient distances, to pass the sticks, which must be placed fourteen or fifteen inches apart in the house, or at such a distance that the tobacco will not touch from stick to stick; when dry it may be re-hung and stowed back to make room for more. Firing tobacco is sometimes practiced for the sake of giving it a good color, and making it cure the faster, that the planter may get room in his barn for more; it may be cured by firing in ten days, which is time enough to re-hang and stow back; the tobacco however is injured in its sale by this process of curing, on account of the taste and smell of the smoke; it is done by building several large log fires under the tobacco, which must not be hung lower than one or two tiers, (according to the pitch of the barn) below the joists, immediately over the fires, but may be hung down to the ground, all around the sides of the barn; it is a practice not much resorted to, as it is very dangerous. When the tobacco is thoroughly dry, it may be stripped from the stalks in rainy days, as it comes in order. When the tobacco is fit for stripping, it should be taken off the sticks, and laid



in heaps in the middle of the house; the most experienced hand should take off the second leaves, which are the first three or four ragged or dirty leaves on the stalks, and tie them in bundles, throwing the bright plants to one set of hands, and the dark to another, each of which must take them up, and pull off the best, or crop leaves, and then pass them over to a third set, whose duty it is to take off the tail ends. It should be so assorted as to keep each color to itself, and also the different lengths of leaves; the leaves should be tied up in small bundles or "hands," and carefully laid alongside the stripper. In the evening of the same day it should be winnowed, if very high, by placing it upon sticks laid close together, up in the house, the bundles being spread out in the shape of a fan, one above the other, eight or ten in depth, and the tails of one side touching the tails of the other side. After it is well dried, on the first rainy day it may be taken down and got in prizing order, and put down into large four feet bulks. It is then ready for prizing, which may be done by some of the many screw prizes that are sold by the machinists about the country, with which eight or ten hogsheads can be prized in a day, or with the common lever prize, which does the work neater; prizing is usually done in August, the bundles are packed in casks made for that purpose, fifty-two inches long, and forty inches across the head. The tobacco needs no further preparation than getting it in prizing order, which is ascertained by the bundles bending without cracking, or being handled without shattering; it must not however be too high, else it will bruise by being prized, which is known by its being limber and pliant, and also by the leaves not being able to support their own weight when the bundles are turned tails upwards. Packing is performed by commencing in the middle of the hogshead, and packing rows round and round, keeping the heads of the bundles towards the sides of the cask, or commencing on one side and packing in a straight line across the hogshead, placing the heads of the bundles close to each other until the first layer is finished, then commencing upon the same side and extending about one-half their length over the first row, so that the tails of the second row may cover the heads of the first, and so on, till the hogshead is filled. The cask should contain about eight hundred pounds of tobacco, which quantity under a good prize, and in good condition, can be packed in a cask of the above dimensions without bruising it; the tobacco is then ready for market.

I have said nothing as yet about the seed or the color of the tobacco. As regards the saving of seed; presuming that the planter is satisfied with his kind of tobacco, and wishes to preserve the seed, he should go in the field when the tobacco is in blossom, and strip down the most healthy and vigorous looking plants that he wishes to turn out for seed, as low as he would top it, if he intended cutting it, then with a sharp knife trim up all the lower limbs up to the main fork, when there is generally three or four limbs thrown out; these should stand until one-half or two-thirds of the pods turn brown, then he should trim off all new pods or newly forming flowers, and let it remain with all the leaves upon it, until the pods are thoroughly ripe; if the plants are latter and there is danger of frost, they should be taken up with some dirt on the roots, and placed under a shed. When the seed are sufficiently ripe, the stocks should be cut off about a foot below the seed and hung up in some dry

place, and when dry, rubbed out and put in papers for use.

*Color of Tobacco.* Here is a field for theorizing and practice "ad-infinitum." As regards colouring tobacco, by manuring with any special manure, the writer has had but little experience, but believes that to be determined in favor of stable manure. Much depends upon the kind of tobacco; the thinner the leaves are upon the stalk the finer will be the leaf; the thick set tobacco cures dark. Much also depends upon the soil; light loams produce brighter crops than stiff clays; the tobacco grown upon stiff land will out-weight that grown upon light sandy soil or loam. In whatever kind of soil tobacco is planted, the nearer the hills are together the finer will be the tobacco. New land is the best for tobacco, it stands better, grows faster, and cures brighter. Second year land takes precedence next to new land. But of whatever kind the seed may be, or of whatever quality the soil consists, the tobacco may be easily ruined by bad handling and bad management. Split tobacco will cure better than speared tobacco, as will be seen by the certificate. Pertinent to the question of handling tobacco, the writer would again digress, and relate a fact which is widely known in this country.

Not many years since, there lived a planter in this country whom, for the sake of distinction I will call Mr. I. Mr. I. was in the habit of obtaining for his tobacco twice and sometimes thrice as much as his neighbors, from which fact he was often resorted to for seed, which he kindly distributed to all who wanted them. But strange to tell, Mr. I.'s seed in other planters' hands never produced Mr. I.'s tobacco. Here then was a puzzle. Some said that he had a secret which he would not divulge, others said that he went through the fields a few days before the tobacco was ready to be cut, and drew the plants until the roots cracked, then left it a few days until the sun had completely yellowed them. This was tried without the desired effect. Some said one thing and some another. Among the enquirers after Mr. I.'s secret was the writer. The question was put to one who it was supposed might know the secret. "How does Mr. I. manage to make such tobacco?" Ans. "by going up into the house with every plant." Here then, was the secret; and as a proof that Mr. I.'s secret was nothing more nor less than nice management, in a few years he paid the debt of nature, and the paternal acres fell into the hands of his eldest son, a tall specimen of humanity, who fails to make the same article that his father did. Tobacco grown on low lands, along creeks and rivers, will not cure as well as that raised on dry and elevated situations.)

I do hereby certify, that having examined and compared samples of the Tobacco raised by Mr. Oliver N. Bryan, I found that that grown on newly cleared land being ganoed, was much finer in texture and brighter in colour than that which was grown on old manured land. I do furthermore certify that the Tobacco which was split cured much better than that which was speared; the former presenting a uniform red or yellow colour, and the latter a dull red or yellow interspersed with green spots or blotches, caused by the deposita and condensation of the sap in the leaves, and more

"It is reasonable to suppose, that if Mr. I. had any other secret, other than neat management, he would have communicated it to his son.

especially towards the tails or ends, on account of their being the most dependent parts of the plants when hung up.

Geo. F. HARRIS.

Piscataway, Md., Nov. 21, 1853.

## WORK FOR THE MONTH.

### DECEMBER.

Before we enter upon our remarks as to the business operations of the Farm, we would be permitted to make a few observations upon three of the great crops of the country grown during the season of 1854. We mean those of WHEAT, CORN, and TOBACCO, and we bespeak for what we may say favorable consideration, as we shall speak solely with the view of declaring the truth. We are aware how difficult it is, for any individual to arrive at anything like a precise state of the facts, with regard to the produce of a country so vast as ours, when so few facilities for accuracy are at his command—when there are so many antagonistic interests abroad, to depress or magnify productions—but still, he who disinterestedly looks on with a sincere desire to arrive at the truth, may make such an approximation to that goal as may be measurably reliable, and from which something like proper deductions may be made. To arrive at just conclusions, all the operating causes throughout the entire growing season must be not only taken into the account, but critically examined and dissected. In doing this, the opinions of interested speculators and contractors, or their distant correspondents, fortunately, should have no influence upon one in making up one's opinion; for such men are mostly guided by their interests, and labor to make, or unmake crops as may best subserve those interests, caring but little who may be injured by their views, and equally as little, whether they speak through a truthful or forked tongue. What is it to them, whether truth be vindicated or not, so that they can put money into their pockets? Nothing!

We have intently watched and weighed all in relation to the crops of 1854, that I have met our eye in the public papers—we have endeavored to separate the chaff from the wheat—to discriminate between what was written with sincerity and truth, from that which carried with it the odors of speculation—written for effect—written to deceive.—We have conversed with planters and farmers from two-thirds of the States of the Union, and after carefully digesting and analyzing all that we have read and heard, we have come to the conclusion, that notwithstanding an increased quantity of land was put in cultivation, that the wheat, corn and tobacco crops, taken respectively in the aggregate, does not amount to two-thirds of an average crop. If then this opinion be correct, in view of the present hostile relations of England, France, Turkey and Russia,—in view of the wheat of the latter power being withheld from the markets of France and England,—in view of the short crops in France,—and in view of the actual state of the wheat crop in England, as well as it can be ascertained. We say, when we take the facts alluded to in consideration, in connection with the quantities of breadstuffs which will be demanded for the supply of the French and English armies battling against the Russians, no other opinion can be arrived at than that wheat and corn will command good prices until the next crops shall have been grown and

brought into the market, for the simple reason, that the supply will be comparatively limited, while the demand will be measurably large, and we therefore earnestly enjoin it upon our friends, to be wary and see to it that the speculators do not put their hands too freely into their pockets. To overreach the producers, by creating false impressions as to supply and values, is considered only a *trick* by those who neither toil nor spin, but whose sole business is to get rich at the expense of those who do. With regard to the Tobacco crop, as we have before premised, we have no hesitation in saying, that it is unusually small, and as the demand has increased, and will continue to increase, prices must rule high in defiance of the machinations that have, and may be formed to depress and keep them down. So let the Tobacco grower keep a sharp and watchful eye to his interest.

Having candidly expressed our views in the matters just treated of, we shall briefly call attention to such things as should be attended to on the farm.

#### FATTENING HOGS.

It will be the interest of the owner to visit his fattening hogs daily, if not thrice a day, to see that they are not neglected. Vigilance and attention on the part of the master, or employer, ensures faithfulness on the part of his slaves, or hirelings.—Where such vigilance and attention is given, those whose duty it is to attend to their feeding are sure to do their duty, and the hogs consequently receive that attention and care so essential to the processes of secreting fat and elaborating flesh. Their sleeping apartments should be warm and comfortable, and kept constantly supplied with dry bedding, so as to allure them to seek repose after each meal, as sleep is wonderfully conducive to the taking on of fat: they should be thrice a day at the same hour fed; if they do not receive their food at the regular times they become restless and fall back, a thing that should be guarded against, as the fattening process once commenced should be carried forward without hindrance. Economy of food point to this course.

The food of hogs would, so far as economy is concerned, be all the better of being meal made into mush, as we have said time after time. But where this cannot conveniently be effected the corn given them should be shelled with the view of reserving the cobs to be crushed or ground into food for the cattle. These attentions may involve time and trouble, but they will be conducive of the best results: at the time of each meal the hogs should be watered. At all times charcoal, rotten wood, salt and ashes should be accessible to them. To these their instinct will teach them to resort, as nature teaches them that such substances are necessary to neutralize the acidities formed in their stomachs from the combined influences of confinement and high feeding, and to preserve the healthful tone of their digestive organs. Man comprehends these results from his reason—the animal from his sense of instinct—a sense very nearly allied to reason: if the hog-troughs were washed after each meal, or at least once a day, good results would flow from the practice. Every hog-yard should have a rubbing-post in it, to enable the hogs to rub themselves, and thus allay the itching consequent upon their forced feeding. But whilst all these things are attended to, the hog-yards every few days should have coarse materials spread over them to absorb

the liquid voidings of the animals and be transformed into manure. Each hog during the time of fattening, if supplied with such materials, is capable of converting a ton of them into good manure.

#### WINTER PLOUGHING.

Stiff clay soils intended for spring crops, should, if possible, receive a winter ploughing, to render such soils more friable; therefore every opportunity which may present itself throughout the winter, should be availed of to get such fields ploughed.—It must however, be borne in mind that *clayey soils should not be ploughed when wet, or very dry; but when in that condition understood as moist.* Besides the improvement effected in the physical character of the soil, by exposure to frosts, there will be so much work saved to the labors of spring.

#### MILCH COWS.

These animals should receive increased attention and care throughout winter and early spring.—Clean, warm, well bedded, apartments, while they are conducive to comfort and health, enable the animals to give more milk, provided you supply them with such food as they can convert into milk. Enriching messes of roots, cut fine, and chopt hay—or chopt hay or bran and meal, made into slops, are the kind of food to induce liberal contributions to the pail. They should be fed thrice a day, watered as often; be curried and brushed down twice a day; receive 2 oz. of salt twice a week, or receive the same quantity of a mixture comprised of equal portions of salt, ashes (finely sifted) and oyster shell lime, as often through the week. In addition to comfortable quarters, they should have access to an enclosed yard to take exercise in good weather. Unless milch cows receive such treatment, it is unreasonable to expect them to give much milk. Unless they receive such treatment, they cannot be expected to prove sources of profit. A poorly fed milch cow is among the least profitable animals on a farm; having their growth, they increase not in size or value, and give but little milk, the substance whence is derived any value, whereas a milch cow generously and judiciously fed, may be made a source of great profit through its milk and butter.

#### YOUNG CATTLE AND COLTS.

If you wish your young cattle and colts to do you credit in size and form, you must so treat them through winter and early spring, as will enable them to fully develop their physical capacities.—Young stock, which may be half, or indifferently fed, cannot be expected to do justice to their natures. The opinion held by some, that young animals should be kept poor during their first and second winters, is anything but philosophic. We do not recommend that they should be fed like a fattening ox; but we do contend, that they should be so fed as to be kept in a healthful, growing state—they should be kept in good condition, neither fat, nor lean; but in a medium state between the two conditions—while we would not force them by excessive feeding, we certainly would not arrest their growth by half-starving them. There is a golden medium in the feeding of such young creatures that should be both studied and carried out. From infancy to the period whence they cease to grow, they should be so kept that every demand for bone, muscle, fat, &c., should be fully met. Therefore, they should have a sufficiency of such food as will form bone, muscle, fat, &c. They should have good warm shade, well protected from the weather, facing the

South or South East, opening into an enclosed yard; the floors of the stalls should be a little higher than the yard, so as to secure dryness; the bottom of the yard should be covered with a few inches of rough materials, to absorb their liquid voidings and be converted into manure. They should receive hay or fodder, of good quality, thrice a day, and be fed once a day with grain—receive water at every meal: twice a week they should receive an oz. or two of salt, or an equal quantity of the salt, ashes and lime mixture as often.

#### WORKING ANIMALS.

Treat all such animals, as you may have, as we advised you last month, and recollect, that without plenty of nutritious food, you cannot, with a clear conscience, call upon them to perform their labors.

#### FIRE-WOOD.

If you have not already cut down enough fire-wood to last you till this time next year, push ahead, fell your trees, and cut them into cord-wood. When this is done, avail yourself of every suitable time to haul into your wood-yards, and have it piled up neatly. Don't do as some do, drop a load here, and another there, to be left to detract from the appearance of your grounds around the house, and interfere with the access to it. Be sure to have your wood prepared, hauled in, and piled away before, by the alternations of freezing and thawing, the roads are so cut up as to add a hundred per cent to the labors of hauling. Economy, neatness, and comfort, will all be consulted by attention to our recommendations, while you will have the consolation to know, that you have discharged your full duty to those around you, who, in God's Providence, have been confided to your kindness, attention, and care.

#### SHEEP.

See that these animals are not left exposed to the pelting of storms; but have well bedded sheds to retire to in inclement weather; that their bedding is renewed at least once a month; that they are regularly watered daily and receive three pounds of hay per day or its equivalent in other food, and that salt be kept at all times in their yard, where they can have free access to it.

#### HARVESTING CORN.

Gather your corn, haul it in, husk and crib it.—To let it remain in the field after it is sufficiently dry to be stored only serves to tempt the dishonest to steal it, while it serves to invite your stock to break in and destroy it.

#### BROOD-MARES—COWS AND HEIFERS IN CALF.

These animals should be fed moderately liberal—their food should be nutritious. While sustaining them should be avoided, their food should be such as will not only sustain them in good thriving condition, but yield sustenance to the young they are bearing. Animals with colt, or in calf, should not be kept fat—neither should they be kept poor, as either state is injurious to themselves and to the young within them. They should be so fed as never to suffer from the cravings of hunger—their stomachs must be preserved in a state of quietude, and such food given them as will suffice to supply the wear and tear of their own bodies, and to give form and pressure, bones, muscle, flesh and fat to the little one's they are destined to bring forth.

Good, well ventilated stables, comfortable dry bedding, with roomy stalls, are necessary for the mares, while comfortable, warm shed-, must be provided for the cows and heifers. Their food

should be given them morning, noon and evening; They should be carefully watered thrice a day, and receive 2 oz. of salt, or the same quantity of the salt and ashes mixture, twice a week. Strict attention should be given to the watering of pregnant animals; as they are more or less subject to a feverish condition of the system at such time, and are therefore thirsty.

#### FENCING.

The present is a good time to prepare your fencing, therefore delay not, but have it all cut down, and cut into proper lengths for posts and rails.—That done, have it hauled into your barn-yard and piled up, to be fashioned into posts and rails by your hands during the inclement days of winter when they cannot work out of doors. This looking ahead to the employment of your hands in wet weather, is true economy.

#### GATES.

Each field on your farm should be provided with a good substantial gate, though not too heavy.

#### ACCUMULATING MATERIALS FOR MANURE.

Loss no time to collect, and ferm into composts, every kind of rough materials on your place susceptible of being converted into manure.

#### DEAD ANIMALS.

If you have a horse or ox to die, have it skinned, sell the skin, have the carcass cut up into small pieces and composted with twenty-two-horse loads of woods-mould, marsh mud, or river mud, layer and layer about, and by corn-planting time every pound of the compost will be good rich manure; fully as good, if not better, than stable dung. As you are forming the heap, strew plaster over each layer. In the spring, separate the bones from the mass, break them up into small pieces, and weigh them, throw them into a hoghead, and pour over them dilute sulphuric acid. To every 100 lbs. of bones take 50 lbs of sulphuric acid, mix the acid with two or three times its bulk of water. Pour one-third the dilute acid over the bones in the hoghead, stir the bones well, so as to mix the acid thoroughly through them; next day pour another third of the dilute acid over the bones, stirring as before, and on the third day, pour the remaining part of the dilute acid over the bones, stir well, and repeat the stirring thrice or four times a day for a week or ten days, when the bones will be dissolved. Mix with the mass 10 bushels of ashes, when it will be fit to sow. The bones of a horse or ox, thus treated will manure an acre of ground sufficient to bring a heavy crop of corn, a crop of wheat, and bear being sowed to clover. In fact it will carry an acre through any course of rotation.

#### WAGONS, CARTS, TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS.

Have these examined, repair all that need it, and when not in use keep them under cover.

#### DRAINING AND DITCHING.

Let us call this truth to your notice. All wet lands should be dried by draining.

#### SLEIGHS.

As good and kind husbands and fathers, we call upon you to look to your sleighs, have them thoroughly examined, repaired, and painted, so that they may be in readiness on the occasion of the first good snow to carry your ladies a sleighing.

In conclusion permit us in advance of the coming of Christmas, which will have come and gone be-

fore we have another opportunity of communing with you, to present you with the compliments of the season, and wish you a merry-merry-Christmas—to wish that you and yours may live and enjoy a hundred more, in health, prosperity and happiness.

## WORK IN THE GARDEN.

### DECEMBER.

In most country gardens, there is little or nothing to be done during this month. In those gardens, however, which are provided with frames and glasses—as all gardens ought to be—there is some little to do, which we shall point out.

**Cauliflowers in Frames.**—Every mild day uncover the frames in which your cauliflowers are growing, prop up the frame, but do not take the lights off entirely. It is good to let the fresh air in to prevent the plants from drawing up and becoming spindly, but the weather may be too severe to take the lights altogether off, as the cauliflower is very sensitive to frost and cold. In the afternoon early, let down the glasses and cover the frame with matting, or straw, whichever you may use.

**Lettuce.**—Sow lettuce seed in frames. If you have any lettuce plants growing on a warm border, protect them by erecting a temporary frame, and cover it with matting; leaving a space between the frame and plants sufficient to admit the sun and air in the middle of the day.

**Small Salading.**—Seeds of this description, as cresses, rape, lettuce, &c., should be sown in hotbeds, covered by frame and glasses, and the latter of nights and in bad weather covered by matting or straw. In mild weather the glasses should be propt up a few inches through the middle of the day. At nightfall lower the glasses and cover the frame with the matting or straw.

**Stiff Clay Beds.**—If you have any such in your garden, dig them over, spade deep, leave them in the rough, to be meliorated by the frost.

**Spading and Manuring of Beds.**—To save time in spring, if a season of mild open weather should occur during this month, you can carry your manure on your beds intended for early spring planting, spade it in, and leave the ground in the rough, through the winter and spring, until it is in a condition to be worked without injury, then carefully rake it until a fine tilth be obtained, when it will be in a condition to receive the crop intended for it. If time were thus improved, much valuable time would be saved in spring, and crops got in much earlier; things of great value, where early vegetables are prized as they ought to be. Indeed, it should be the ambition of every owner of a garden, to make his the earliest and best cultivated one in his neighborhood. Such ambition is laudable, and should enter into the heart of all; for it is a virtue that cannot be estimated too highly—it is the offspring of noble and generous feelings, a spirit of rivalry as ennobling as it is humanizing and productive of good results.

**Whiskey and Grain.**—According to the census returns of the United States, the liquor manufactured in this country requires the use of fourteen millions of dollars worth of grain, hops, and apples, turning out nearly twenty million dollars worth of distilled liquors and ale. The amount of liquors produced is, whiskey, 42,133,955 gallons; rum, 6,500,000 gallons, and ale, 1,977,924 barrels.



# CLASSIFICATION OF MANURES.

BY JOHN F. NORTON.

*Of Vegetable Manures.*—They may be divided into three great classes, *vegetable, animal and mineral.* These we will consider in the order above given.—After all that has been said as to its effects, it is scarcely necessary now to give any elaborate definition as to the precise meaning of the word *manure*; anything is a manure that gives food to plants, either directly or indirectly.

Vegetable manures are numerous and important; some of them have been already mentioned, when treating of the ploughing in of green crops. They are not so energetic in their action as other manures yet to be noticed, but are invaluable as a cheap means of renovating, bringing up, and sustaining the land. *Clover* is one of the principal crops employed for this purpose, more largely on this continent than any other, *Buckwheat, Rye, Rape, Wild Mustard, Sainfoin, Spurry, Turnips, sown thick, Indian Corn sown thick, and Cow peas,* are some of those more commonly used in this and other countries. They add organic matter largely to the soil, which organic matter they have drawn in great part from the air, and their roots bring inorganic substances from the subsoil to the surface, so that it is within the reach of succeeding crops. There are differences of opinion in various districts as to the proper period for ploughing these crops under, it is a matter to be settled by experience and convenience. They not only add fertilizing substances to the soil; they also improve its physical character. A light soil is somewhat consolidated, and rendered more retentive of moisture, while a stiff one is mellowed and loosened. Some of these green crops, such as spurry and buckwheat, will grow well on extremely light sandy soils.—After they have grown up and been ploughed in a few times, the land is so improved that it will bear crops of a more valuable nature; and thus by a continuance of them at proper intervals it may not only be kept up but steadily improving.

The same effects follow the ploughing of grass land, and turning under of the turf. The thicker and heavier the sward the better, because then a larger amount of fresh, decomposable organic matter, in the form of roots is added to the soil. Where land has been in grass for some years, say four or five, the weight of roots under the surface, is in some cases twice as much as the weight of the grass above; these roots decompose, and of course enrich the soil very materially.

There are few cases in which a judicious course of green cropping will not improve land. In the worst instances, it is sometimes necessary to make numerous trials before even the hardest green crop will succeed; when this difficulty is overcome, and a good growth once obtained, experienced farmers say that the land may by proper after management be brought to any desirable state of fertility. It must always be remembered in bringing up land by green crops, that they really add no inorganic matter to the soil; they only bring it from the subsoil, and render insoluble combinations near the surface soluble. The inorganic part of the soil, therefore, is actually diminishing by the occasional crops which are taken; and while improving by these means, care should for this reason be taken to add occasionally some form of mineral manure.

\*Every variety of peas are good for this purpose.

The practice of turning the turf upon one edge when ploughing seems to be gaining ground; it is said by its advocates that the turf rots more surely and speedily. Those who contend for laying it flat, say that the weeds are thereby more effectually killed, and that the fields may be made smoother. Potato tops, turnip and beet tops, green weeds, leaves and every form of green vegetable matter may be advantageously ploughed in at once, or carted to the compost heap. Nothing of this kind should be neglected.

Straw is not usually applied to the land until it has been worked over by animals and mixed with their manure: in this form we shall refer to it again. When applied alone, it is usually best and most convenient to rot it down in a compost heap, as the long straw is only ploughed under with difficulty. On stiff clay soils it is however, very beneficial to bury long straw, as then it serves to loosen and mellow the clay, both by lying among and separating the lumps, and by its gradual fermentation and decay. It has been found good practice, in many parts of the country, to draw out straw in the autumn, and lay a thin covering of it over winter grain. This serves as a protection during winter, and retains moisture when necessary during a dry spring, or early summer. By the time that the stubble is ploughed, it has decayed so as to turn under easily, and forms quite a rich coating in the way of manure.

In the neighborhood of the sea, where *SEAWEED* can be obtained, the farmers should embrace every opportunity for getting it. In England and Scotland, the right of way to a beach where seaweed can be had, increases the rent of a farm several shillings per acre. On many parts of our coast, too, the farmers are very eager to obtain it. The ash of some seaweed analyzed by Professor Johnston, gave the following results:

Potash and Soda,	from 15 to 40 per. cent.
Lime,	" 3 " 21 " "
Magnesia,	" 7 " 15 " "
Common Salt,	" 3 " 35 " "
Phosphate of Lime,	" 3 " 10 " "
Sulphuric Acid,	" 14 " 31 " "
Silica,	" 1 " 11 " "

This table shows that these ashes are rich in the substances most needed by our crops, particularly in potash, soda, sulphuric acid, and phosphoric acid. The quantity of ash that they leave when dry, is larger than that in hay or straw. When freshly taken from the sea, they contain a very large proportion of water.

Seaweed is ploughed in green, or applied as compost. In either case it decays very rapidly, unless extremely dry, and produces most of its effects upon the first crop. Many of the seaweeds contain much nitrogen; and this while it adds greatly to their value as manures, increases the rapidity with which they decompose.

In England rape dust is largely used as a manure and with much advantage. The rape seed is pressed to obtain its oil, just as linseed is, and the hard cake formed by pressure sold for manure.—Four or five hundred weight applied as a top-dressing, or from 1500 to 2000 lbs. when it is ploughed in. This is therefore a powerful manure, and is so portable that it would be valuable in this country, could it be procured at a reasonable rate. Where green vegetable manures of any description can be easily obtained away from the farm, the farmer would do well to remember that there is an espe-

cial advantage in their application; they add to his land not only organic, but inorganic substances which have never been there before, and are consequently a clear gain to the soil in every respect.

ADDRESS OF  
**WM. BALLARD PRESTON,**  
BEFORE THE  
**VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

**MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.**—I appear before you in the discharge of a duty your kindness has assigned me.

I will be happy if I shall be able to contribute anything to promote the objects of your association,—if I shall be able in the smallest degree to aid in advancing the condition of agriculture, horticulture and the auxiliary mechanic arts of Virginia.

The necessity of improvement appears in a manner that appeals most strongly to the interest, the pride, and the patriotism of our people.

Everywhere around us the elements of wealth and power are disclosed to inspire confidence in our efforts and invoke every energy and influence at our command to secure success.

You have denominated your association the "Virginia State Agricultural Society." Its title discloses that its organization embraces every portion of our territory. Its object is to bless with wealth, prosperity and happiness to all our people.

The success that will attend your efforts depends on the freedom, candor, and accuracy with which you examine the progress of agriculture in Virginia, and the application you make of that knowledge to our present condition and circumstances.

"The soil, the climate, the value of land and the value of labor are the primary elements that enter into the consideration of the agriculture of a country."

It is important that we should fairly understand these great and primary elements of wealth and power as they exist in Virginia—that we should understand what are the advantages—what the disadvantages that attend them,—what the peculiarities, and what the effect of such peculiarities in enhancing or impairing their present or prospective value,—what their defects, are they permanent in their character, or are they such as experience and attention would enable us to remedy. The proper decision of these important questions must of necessity be the result of time, patience, and labor.

Enough is already known to inspire the liveliest zeal and to produce an abiding confidence that in these primary elements of agricultural wealth,—these great foundations of national strength and power, a kind and bountiful Providence has blessed us to an extent unsurpassed.

Situated in the heart of the Confederacy, Virginia embraces, within her limits, an extent of territory greater than any of the original members of the Union. Fronting on the Atlantic coast, her regions are spread out to a great extent along its shores, beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, mountains and plains, that reach to the Tennessee and Ohio on our Western border. Her climate is mild and genial, enabling our people to pursue their labor, in the open air, for longer periods than almost any on the continent—subject to no extreme vicissitudes of cold or heat, watered with abundant showers during the whole year—ma-

turing the crops its soil produces with rapidity, certainty and perfection—adapted to the growth of corn, wheat tobacco, vegetables—all the cereals common to temperate climates, with fruits and flowers in perfection and beauty, with bays, rivers and fountains unsurpassed; and as the result of all, blessing our people with health, vigor and longevity.

Our soil throughout the State, was originally fertile, and of great variety of character and productiveness. In the East, much of it worn and impaired by injudicious and vigorous cultivation, but susceptible of rapid and permanent improvement. In the West, large districts of fertile land, broken by mountains, containing in purity and abundance, iron, coal, lead, gypsum and salt, with mineral waters of value and variety. In neither section have there been geological surveys, or scientific examinations of the soil sufficiently general and accurate in their character to afford information upon which we can rely.

Whilst we regret the want of such knowledge, and whilst we confidently hope it will be supplied under the influences of this and similar associations, still we have, within our reach, sources of information, and means of practical improvement sufficient to secure results highly beneficial and gratifying.

From the extent of our territory, the variety of our soil, climate and productions, the difference of our pursuits and occupations, from peculiarities in the situations of various sections of our State, it is incumbent upon us carefully to examine the condition of every portion thereof, and with the means and resources at our command to improve the agricultural condition of the whole. The important questions, with our Eastern friends, are, how shall we increase the fertility and productiveness of our soil, render our labor more profitable, and thus arrest permanently the emigration of our people? while, with the West, the important questions are, how shall we procure the labor necessary to develop our resources, and how the facilities for transporting them to market.

Their solution rest almost exclusively with the agricultural classes in our State. They have the intelligence, wealth, numbers and influence that enable them to decide and control all these questions according to their will and pleasure—to remedy the defects, to apply the corrective, to remove the difficulties, and secure the benefits all desire.

The voluntary associations which our people are effecting, of all these classes, inspires the firmest confidence, and affords the strongest assurance, that all these interests will be wisely and patriotically advanced and promoted.

To what are we to attribute the exhaustion of the soil, and the diminution of its productiveness in Eastern Virginia? Is it the result of climate or soil? or is it the peculiarity of our labor, and its influence on our agriculture?

In the United States two different and rival systems of labor exist; in the North what they are pleased to term free labor, and in the South a mixed system of free and slave labor. The comparative merits of these systems have been the fruitful topic of excited and violent debate, and the source of dangerous legislation. I shall touch the subject, not for the purpose of exciting feelings of hostility, but as an industrial question, bearing upon our agricultural prospects.

The adaptation of the Southern States to the

production of tobacco, rice and indigo, contributed most to the introduction of the African slave among us. The profits derived from his labor, the adaptation of his constitution to our climate, rendered the slave more profitable, when employed in the cultivation of the staples on the fertile land, and in the warm climates of the South, than in agricultural pursuits in Northern climates. The North found its profits in the traffic and transportation of the slave,—the South in his labor. Nor was the superior value of the slave in the South, manifest alone in the cultivation of the Southern staples. Experience discloses that slave labor, whether directed to those staples, or the products necessary for food and subsistence, was more profitable in the South than in the North from the natural superiority of the former over the latter in climate and soil.

The result is apparent in the concentration of the slave population in the Southern States, and in a general and almost exclusive devotion of their attention and labor to agricultural employments; while the North has devoted much of its labor to other pursuits, more profitable, and much better suited to its circumstances and conditions.

Under the system we have pursued, we have impaired our soil and diminished its original productiveness. We have failed to improve and develop the superior advantages and greater resources we possess. Still under wise councils and proper exertions we have it in our power to establish permanently the superiority of our section.

Those uninformed or hostile to our interests as a people, attribute the defects in our system of agriculture, the exhaustion of our soil, and particularly the slowness of our increase in population, to the institution of slavery alone. Increase in the population of a State when properly examined, with due consideration of the circumstances and facts which affect the conclusion, may be relied on as affording a just and fair criterion by which to estimate its general prosperity. When considered alone and without such qualification, it is eminently calculated to mislead and bewilder.

Is it true then when tried by this standard, that the prosperity of the North is greater than that of the South? and is the inference a just one, that the difference in their respective increase is the result of the causes to which they attribute it?

The six New England States have increased in the last decade in the ratio of 22 per cent, the central slave States, with Virginia, 26 per cent, the Middle States with New York and Pennsylvania, 28 per cent, while the Southern planting States have increased 33 per cent. In the absence of other causes to account for these facts, they establish, that the institution of slavery, so far from diminishing the ratio of increase in the Southern States, has augmented it.

The increase of population in the Southern States has been almost exclusively the result of natural causes, while the Northern States have had their numbers greatly increased by a tide of foreign immigration unparalleled in our history.

I will not trouble you with details. A fact or two will suffice.

By the census of 1850, it appears that Massachusetts with a population of 994,514, contained of those born in foreign countries, 163,590, while Virginia with a population of 2,421,661, contained of those born in foreign countries but 22,505. In Virginia the ratio of emigration of her native born

citizens has amounted to 26 per cent of the whole; while that of Connecticut and Vermont have amounted to 25 per cent of their native citizens, "and would, if the number of slaves in the Southern States were admitted into the calculation, perhaps exceed any of them"—that is, would exceed 36 per cent.

Our white population in Virginia have not emigrated to avoid the Slave, nor have they emigrated in as large a ratio as in other portions of the Union in which slavery does not exist. The increase in our entire population in Virginia during the last decade, is, at the ratio of 14.66 per cent. Of that of our white population at 20 per cent. Our slave 5 per cent.

The increase in our white population when compared with Vermont, is 20 to 7; with New Hampshire 20 to 11; Connecticut 20 to 19; with Maine 20 to 16—an increase greater than any of the New England States, Massachusetts and Rhode Island excepted. Causes that are plain and obvious account for these exceptions.

And hence the error of the assertion that the existence of slavery has stimulated the removal of our white population.

At the period of the census of 1840, the ratio of our increase for the previous ten years had fallen to the low point of 2 per cent. Then it was that the note of fanaticism began to elevate its frantic tones. Then it was that the slowness of increase in our population disclosed the weakness of our institutions, and the argument brought, as they supposed, to the unerring test of facts and figures. Then the Northern States became the standard by which prosperity and progress were alone to be tried.

By the census of 1840, the increase in our population was found to be 2 per cent. By the census of 1850, it is 14.66 per cent. With a larger slave population during the latter than the former period, the increase has been seventy-fold greater,—the cause assigned for our slow increase still existing, and in greater force, but with results entirely different.

The small increase of our numbers up to 1840 were the result of causes which everywhere in America affect the question of increase in population. From the beginning of this century the ratio of increase in Virginia had been regularly declining with a single exception till the year 1840, having never been above 17 per cent, while New York and Pennsylvania, beginning respectively at 72 and 36 per cent, had also diminished, till they stood in 1840, at 18 and 27 per cent. Then began that great improvement in the old Atlantic States which, with a single exception, has marked the progress of all.

For the ten years previous to 1850, the ratio of increase in the population of Virginia, compared with the ratio of her increase for the ten years previous, had been greater than any of the New England States, or the Middle States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on a similar comparison. And when compared with our own progress, it had been absolutely greater than in any equal period within the century.

The conclusion, gentlemen, from all these facts is, not that the vital energies of our State are overwhelmed and emerged in a wicked and unprofitable institution; not that we are "sick," and therefore invite aggression and outrage, but that there is life, and health, and youth, the recuperative power of a self-relying, self-sustaining energy among us.

It then appears that the emigration from our State was not the result of our slave institution. It was the result of other and very different causes, upon which it is not my intention to dwell in detail.

I propose briefly to point out some of the reasons that induce me to believe and hope, that those causes are not permanent in their character, that they are temporal and limited in their duration, that in future they will operate with diminished force; while the countervailing influences that have already checked the progress of emigration, will continue steadily to increase in force and efficacy, so as, at a period not remote, to arrest the progress of a current which has borne away so much of the vital elements of agricultural success and prosperity.

What is it then that has produced this change? Why have our people ceased to remove from among us in such numbers as formerly. It would be unsatisfactory to attribute it to accident. It must be the result of causes which, however imperfectly they may be understood, or however imperfectly I may be able to point them out, have their origin and foundation in those principles of human conduct that regulate society.

Communities, like individuals, regulate their actions to a great extent by their convictions of their interests. Under wise and judicious perceptions of interest, no higher or better standard can be established. It is therefore fair to infer from the facts that I have exhibited that the people of Virginia, so far as emigration has already been arrested, have arrived at the conclusion that their interest is not promoted, or their condition improved by a removal to the South and West; that their happiness and prosperity and that of their posterity will be best secured by remaining where they are. These conclusions could only be rational on the part of our people upon the assumption that they are the result of careful examinations of the advantages of remaining where they are, or removing from among us,—tried by their experience of the past, and their estimate of the future.

That they have decided rightly, who have thus decided, I cannot permit myself for a moment to doubt. Many of the inducements that hitherto stimulated emigration still exist; and would, doubtless, produce the same results as formerly, were they not counteracted by other and more potent considerations. With the slave owner, so far as the condition of things in the West operates upon him, the inducements and temptations are the same. The reduction in the quantity of the Cotton lands is comparatively trifling. There they lay in extent sufficient to employ the labor of millions.—There they still lay in their original fertility, untouched, unenclosed, unsubdued by the hand of man,—surpassing the Nile, whose annual inundation restores the exhaustion consequent upon labor; along their rivers lay the accumulated richness of all their inundations since they passed from the hands of their Creator; on their hills and plains, the fertility which ages and centuries of rank and luxuriant foliage have returned and restored to the earth for its repletion and fatness—there they lay at prices as cheap, and at many points cheaper, than at any former period; with increased facilities for reaching them; with a saving in time, cost, and hazard; with fewer privations, inconveniences and embarrassments attending their settlement and occupation; with greater advantages in every so-

cial and domestic relation than were formerly in reach of the settler and emigrant. Still, gentlemen, our emigration is decreasing and our population increasing more rapidly than at any period within the century.

Is it because there has been a reduction in the price of the staple products of the Southwest?—The sugar and cotton in America, in the rapidity of their growth and cultivation—the increased demand, their increased production, their annual rewards, and their ultimate importance, are the marvel and wonder of the age in which we live. Never were they more prosperous than during the last years.

Is it that there has been a reduction of the value of slaves in the Southern market? All know that at no time has the demand been greater, or the price higher, than within the same period. Or is it that these staples are endangered by the competition of foreign countries, and cheap labor?—The answer must be, they are more secure than at any previous period.

Nevertheless, in the face of all these things, the emigration from Virginia to that region has been, and is diminishing.

Then, as to our non-slave holding population.—The prospect of reduction of the price of land in the Northwest is the only danger that presents itself.

The statistics before adverted to, establish the fact that the tendency to emigration of our white population, is less than in the Eastern agricultural States. That the ratio of emigration of our white class is, when compared with the black, very small; their respective increase being as 20 to 5.

So far from our institution stimulating the removal of this class, the habits, opinions and sentiments which prevail in the South are imbibed and cherished as generally by the non-slave holding portion of our community, as by others. We rejoice to see and know, that in the excitement and conflict of opinion, which have arisen between the rival sections of the Union, there has been an absolute failure in every effort to excite feelings of hostility or discontent between these classes. On the contrary, the occasion and question, have rallied and united in one general sentiment, opinion and resolution, all classes and conditions of our people.

The emigrant from Virginia and the Northwest finds his opinions, habits and tastes, all differing and conflicting as strongly with those who surround him, as the slaveholder himself would. The climate, the habits of society, its whole frame and structure are new, unfamiliar, and distasteful to him.

Those of us gentlemen who have witnessed the scene can never forget, how, year after year, we beheld the anxious struggling crowd, pressing forward through sunshine and through storm, over mountains and valleys, in long continuous crowds, of carriages and wagons, rich and poor, young and old, white and black, master and slave, hastening with impetuous ardor and zeal to this fancied Eldorado and Elysium of the West—till we seemed as we beheld the stream to be left desolate and alone, amid the depopulated and abandoned scenes of our youth.

The drama has ended! 'Tis but an occasional emigrant we meet. Now and then a solitary family may be seen on their pathway to the West.—And wherefore? It is, gentlemen, that experience and observation have taught our people, that the



high advantages, the great benefits, the prospects of immediate wealth and fortune that filled the imaginations and inspired the hopes of those who have gone from among us have not been realized. They now begin to see and realize what was not appreciated or understood before—that in the progress of society, in the march of time, the Atlantic slope of our continent possessed advantages that in many essential respects surpassed all other portions of our country, for the residence and habitation of man—that its climate, its soil, its bays, its rivers, its mountains, its proximity to the sea, placed it in stronger and closer connexion with the true elements of human productiveness, than any inland or central portion of the continent whatever. They see the commerce of the country, the products of the soil—of the mine, of the forest, of the rivers, of human industry in every form in which it produces values, are pouring themselves from the centre, and accumulating their treasures on the Atlantic circumference every where—that manufacturers are establishing themselves on those streams which most directly and rapidly discharge themselves into the waters of the ocean—that artificial lines are superseding natural ones—that by the nearest and most direct route, they may also carry their tribute to the sea—that agriculture is springing into new life and vigor along its once sterile and depopulated shores—that natural fertility and cheapness of soil do not counterbalance the advantages possessed by this Atlantic region.

The very emigration that weakened us for a season, and concentrated large numbers in the West, with its rich soils, and powerful energies in agricultural productions, is strengthening us by being thrown back on the Atlantic States for a market. In their emigration to the West our people found a point of doubtful, and at most, of temporary superiority. The more rapid and greater the productiveness of that region, the sooner would the reaction occur, and the clearer and more obvious the superiority we possess be disclosed.

This natural superiority had long since been understood by the great intellects of that time, with George Washington at their head. They perceived that the natural outlet of the valley of the Mississippi was not in many respects an adequate, or the most advantageous channel through which these boundless productions were destined to reach a market.

These advantages in our position are now fully disclosing themselves every where, and hence the impulse given to the Atlantic States since the census of 1840.

They gentlemen are wise, who seeing these things, reach out their hands and grasp them, and hold them, and appropriate them to the great purposes for which they were designed—for the purpose of wealth, and strength, and numbers, and security; and they are unwise who permit them to be appropriated by others, to impoverish, to embarrass, to control our people.

The Western Emigrant, in his pursuit of fortune, finds, as if by magic, his face turned to the East.—His exertions are now employed to make cheap and direct means for the transportation of his products to the true point of profit, and a market, in the very market he had felt behind. It is not the East struggling to bring back the West. It is the emigrant, and the descendant of the emigrant, struggling to reach the point from which they, or their fathers had departed; for they too have dis-

covered that these are the great points of agricultural and commercial wealth. Every means of communication with the interior and the West is but another channel and conduit through which the reflux wave of production and wealth is rolled back upon its source, and this is the current, the strongest force of emigration cannot stem.

From the strength and velocity of the tide of immigration, fifteen years ago, we would have inferred that the roads and canals which pass to the west from the Atlantic States would have reduced all to absolute exhaustion, in their important elements of numbers, capital and strength.

But how small the number of those found passing along them as emigrants in the Southern States?—Northwardly they are crowded; principally, however, with the foreign population, we are inviting to our shores, and planting in such munificence on our western lands.

The evil we deplore is the slowness of our natural increase, it is the migration of our own people. That increase will be slower than in those States into which the foreign emigration is emptying itself. Our means of augmenting our numbers rest principally on natural causes, promoted by every circumstance favorable to increase and multiplication—on the success with which we restrain and repel the spirit of emigration, that has contributed so largely to impair our strength and retard our agricultural improvement.

(Conclusion in our next.)

#### EARLY SEED CORN.

Many of our farmers are apt to be too negligent in selecting corn for the next planting. The usual way is to wait until the crop is gathered, and then while husking, select some of the best looking ears for seed, but this is not the best way. My worthy friend, farmer D., is somewhat noted for the possession of a superior variety of corn, and on account of its being three weeks earlier than the usual varieties, his neighbors consider themselves fortunate, if they can get their seed of him, and he is sometimes annoyed by the repeated drafts upon his choice selection of ears. Now what is the secret of the superiority? Let me tell you, and then let me say "go and do likewise." Farmer D. has always planted the common kind of corn, the same as his neighbors, but for quite a number of years, he has made it a practice to pass through his field every few days, after his corn begins to turn, and select the ears that first ripen, and carefully husk them and hang them up. Each lot he keeps by itself, so that he can tell which lot came off first, which second, &c., and when he plants in the spring, he uses first that which he first selected.

By continuing this course of practice, he now has the satisfaction of having his crops about three weeks earlier than his neighbors, besides being of a superior quality. The same principle applies to all kind of seed. If you wish early peas, beans, potatoes, &c., just take a little pains to select the earliest ripe, and look out for them next spring when planting time comes. From much observation I am convinced that more depends upon the selection and proper care of the seed than upon early planting. Have your seed and your ground ready, and do not be in a hurry to plant corn until the bobolinks make their first appearance, and not before. Just bear this in mind in connection with the selection of your seed.—*Puritan Recorder.*

From *Agricultural Report of the Patent Office 1853.*

INTRODUCTION OF THE ASIATIC BUFFALO, THE  
BRAHMIN OX, AND THE CASHMERE, SCINDE  
AND MALTA GOATS INTO SOUTH CAROLINA—BY JAMES B. DAVIS, OF  
COLUMBIA.

The want of calcareousness in nearly all of the soils of the Southern States, together with the heat of our sun, makes an inaptitude to perennial grasses for grazing animals; hence more suitable for browsing, as both tend to originate shrubby and weeds. In 1835, having had some experience in the importation of Short horned, Devon and Ayrshire cattle into this State, I then summarily advanced an opinion, "that all cattle brought from a Northern to our Southern climate must necessarily degenerate to the peculiarities of our location, and that it should be easier to improve cattle already acclimated, or import animals from a still warmer region." In my late sojourn in Asia and the East I had reference to this observation in importing Cashmere, Scinde and Malta milking-goats, as well as the Brahmin ox, or Nagore, of India, the Asiatic buffalo, or water ox, and other animals.

The Cashmere, Persian, Angora and Circassian goats are one and the same animal, changed in some respects by altitude, though but little by latitude. They abound in all this inaccessible territory, and are the eating, milking, cheese and butter-making and clothes-making animal of the whole country. They are finely developed for the table, much disposed to fatten, very white and beautiful, with long fine wool or curly hair, yielding 4 to 4½ pounds to the fleece. They can be easily procured by an energetic man acquainted with the peculiarities of the population, and at a cost of \$4 to \$6 each on the spot. I brought to the United States in 1849, seven females and two males. They have kids only every spring, usually two at a birth. The full breeds have increased only to about thirty, from the accidental circumstance that in nearly every instance the issue has been males.

In locating these animals in different sections of South Carolina, I can see no difference between those reared here and the imported, with the exception that those reared in this State are finer and heavier fleeced than those imported.

On my arrival, I immediately procured a number of our little diminutive native female goats, and crossed them upon a Cashmere buck. Their progeny had hair very fine, but little longer than that of the does. I again crossed the females of this progeny upon the other Cashmere buck, and it was difficult to distinguish these from the pure breed; and the subsequent cross cannot be detected. In the spring, I contemplate effecting still another cross.

I consider this a most valuable and useful experiment, as I made an arrangement with amateurs to sell pure bucks at \$100, and to exchange annually, so as to furnish them with the advantages of different crosses. In ten days all the pure breeds were taken, with a demand for many more. Even the mixed kids have been readily taken by those determined to infuse their blood with their stock. In these arrangements, however, I have located them from the top of the mountains to the seaboard, both in Carolina and Georgia. Apart from their manifest practical aptitude in all these particulars there is this ultimate value to be considered: a Cashmere shawl is worth from \$700 to \$1,500.—

Why is this difference, except in their intrinsic value from durability as wearing apparel? I have socks which I have worn for six years, and are yet perfectly sound.

No naturalist has yet been able to assign a systematic law regulating the acclimation of animals. The Merino sheep, whenever it has been removed, has generally changed, and in most cases for the worse. Even when first crossed upon the best Saxony sheep, it was a deterioration, but when crossed upon a coarse-wooled animal it improved the fleece; and the cross fixed both the character of the wool and the carcass. This fact is observed in many other instances, demonstrating that the constitution of animals must be connected with location to fix the characters of the wool or the carcass. In fact, the same temperature, but modified by altitude instead of latitude, does not produce the same results. On all of the table mountain and valley plains between Persia and Turkey in Asia, all the animals have fine, long, silken hair, as the Angora cat, greyhound, and rabbits, and I have seen the same in some specimens of the Koordistan horse. To a considerable extent this is the fact on the western part of South America.

In connexion with this part of the subject, I will now introduce the Thibet shawl goat, belonging to the coldest regions. I accidentally came in possession of a pair of these animals, but lost the male. I have a considerable increase from the female, bred with a Cashmere buck. The Thibet goat has, under a long, coarse hair, a coat of beautiful white wool, which, when combed, makes about a pound to a fleece. I had these specimens with me, at the Zoological Gardens in London, and in comparing them with a stuffed specimen of a Rocky Mountain goat, I could not discover the slightest difference; nor do I yet see any change of the fresh cross of the Cashmere buck upon my Thibet doe; but in the third cross upon the Cashmere, we may expect a valuable experiment by changing the fine under-wool, or down, into a conjoint and uniform covering of wool.

In regard to the Scinde goat, so called from the province at the mouth of the Indus, he is a gigantic animal, with pendulant ears twenty-two inches long, is used for the table and dairy, and is very similar to the Syrian goat. The Malta milking goat is only for the dairy, giving about a gallon of milk per day. It may not be uninteresting for me to state a fact observed by me in the malarious sections of the United States and Mexico. In all the similar sections of Asia and the East, they regard cow's milk as an exciting cause to bilious fever, as well as to liver complaints, and hence use only goat's milk. The *modus agendi* I see has been a matter under discussion by the faculty of Paris.

Having given thus much on the subject of goats, I now hasten to the cattle. In referring to the Nagore or Brahmin cattle of India, in Youat's work on British cattle, it will be perceived that they are organized to undergo the fatigues of the hottest climates known, and will carry a soldier six miles an hour for fifteen consecutive hours. I brought but one pair to the United States, and, as far as I can learn, my crosses of them upon other cattle are the first known in this country. I crossed this bull upon Ayrshire, Devon and Durham breeds, as well as upon our common cattle. The offspring is considered by all who have seen them, far the handsomest animal of the cow kind. They are symmet-

trical and active, and can keep fat when any other cow would starve. I had this half breed crossed again upon our cattle, but am not sufficiently experienced to report on their milking qualities. As evidence, however, that our Agriculturists confide in their appearance, my half-breeds readily sell at \$1,000 a pair, and the second cross, or half Brahmin, at from \$100 to \$300 each. Preferring the mixed breeds to the pure, I sold to Mr. Eddes, of Kentucky, the original pair for \$4,000, as that State would prove a better place to breed and disseminate the stock. As Kentucky is the dependence of the South for beeves, they needed an animal that could come to us in the hot months of summer and remain healthy and sound. They have from this animal a progeny that will travel thirty miles a day in August, and the further south they go the better suited—the great desideratum to the Northern breeder and the Southern consumer.

The Asiatic buffalo, or water ox, is a large, ugly, hardy animal. The cows are good milkers, making fat and good flavored beef, though coarse grained, and precisely suited to sea-coast marshes, where no other animal can venture, as well as to lands subject to inundation.

I am unprepared to say anything practically of my other importations, but will continue to report my experiments, and believe many of them will become matters of history.

**STATEMENT OF EXPERIMENTS MADE BY DR. SIDNEY WELLEN, OF BRINKLEYVILLE, HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.**

About three years ago I sowed, in the latter part of July, on a very poor spot of worn out land, some guano, at the rate of about 200 pounds to an acre, ploughing it under, and then sowing and harrowing in some buckwheat and rye, and afterwards cloverseed. Wherever the clover came up, I strewed thereon plaster, or gypsum, at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre. The buckwheat I cut in two months after sowing, and the rye in about eleven months. The result was, that each of the three crops was good, all having been sown at one time and on the same ground. A portion of the ground before manuring was too poor to produce a crop of any kind. Hence it may be inferred that the success of the experiment was owing entirely to the gypsum and the guano.

Encouraged from the above named experiment, I next tried guano for wheat, on a comparatively poor soil, at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. During the growth of the crop there was a striking difference in its appearance in favor of the parts where the guano had been applied, and the yield by actual measurement, had increased four-fold.—On the 1st of March following, I harrowed over the ground and sowed with clover-seed; after which I rolled the ground. As soon as the clover came up I sowed the field with plaster, at the rate of a bushel and a half to an acre. The result was, that the clover on the part of the field where no guano had been applied was inferior, while the guanoed portion, like that in wheat, was about four times as good.

These experiments have convinced me that the effect of guano, as a renovator of the soil, is as enduring as other manures, and does not expend itself in one season, as has been heretofore supposed.

In the spring of 1852, I instituted a comparative experiment with four fertilizers, namely: guano,

bone-dust, wood-ashes and clover-ley. A parcel of ground was selected which had been cropped three consecutive years. After the first ploughing, I ran two deep furrows, with an opening or drill plough, seven feet apart, over the clover-ley, and similar furrows over the adjoining ground, which was a part of a poor old broom sedge field that had been previously broken up. In the two furrows, next to those on the clover-ley, after filling them with earth nearly level with the surface, I applied bone-dust mixed with loam, in the proportion of four-fifths loam to one-fifth bone dust, at the rate of a bushel of this mixture to every 450 lineal feet. At the bottom of the next two furrows or drills on the clover-ley, I applied leached ashes at the rate of about one bushel to 450 lineal feet; and next, continuing throughout the clover-ley, I strewed guano, at the rate of two quarts and a pint, mixed with one fourth part of plaster to every 450 feet, putting it at the bottom of the deep furrows or drills, in order that it might not come in direct contact with seed corn when planted, and thereby kill the germ.—Next, a bull tongue plough was run on each side of the drills, forming another set of drills or hollows, in which I planted "Ward corn," in single kernels, a foot and a half apart. At harvest time, I found that the crop where the bone dust and guano had been applied, was good, nearly equal in product, averaging about three ears to each stalk, and yielding, by estimate, about 60 barrels, or 300 bushels, to the acre, but on the part where the leached ashes were applied, the yield was quite inferior.

**STATEMENT OF HORATIO N. ANDRUS, OF BRANDYWINE, PRINCE GEORGE CO., MD.**

In 1847, I commenced driving Spanish Merinos, mostly from Vermont, to Virginia, between which and the fall of 1852 I sold upwards of 13,000 for wool growing purposes. Finding it a profitable business, I established a sheep farm, where I now reside, in the autumn of the following year. I have now on my place 1,000 Spanish Merinos, consisting of about 600 old ewes and 400 lambs, among which are 30 bucks. The committee on sheep at the agricultural fair, in this county, last fall, awarded me their premium on ewes.

To show that sheep raising in this section of the Union is a profitable business, I would state that my clip in Virginia, of 1850, from 200 ewes, brought on an average, \$1 60 each fleece. They also produced 200 lambs, which sold for \$2 62½ each. The cost of keeping, exclusive of superintendence, was about 25 cts a head, feeding each on a gill of corn a day, and this for only ninety days. The rest of the year they took care of themselves.

From a safe calculation, I have arrived at the conclusion, that if 3,000 Spanish Merinos were allowed to multiply for ten years, selling off the old ewes, fat wethers, &c., using the proceeds for the purchase of breeding ewes to replace those sold, the net profit arising from the sale of the wool, and the value of the whole flock, at the end of that period would amount to the enormous sum of \$1,800,000!

**BLACK HAWK.**—A report is going the rounds of the press that this celebrated horse, owned by Mr. F. Felton, was choked to death by a portion of his food lodging in his throat. This is a mistake—it was one of Black Hawk's colts, 3 years old, which was also a valuable animal.

# THE AMERICAN FARMER

Baltimore, December 1, 1854.

## TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 24 copies for \$20.  
ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per annum, \$10; larger advertisements in proportion. Address,

SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher,  
At the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, 128 Baltimore St.  
Over the "American Office," 5th door from North St.

REV. S. ROBINSON.—By the following reply of this gentleman to the Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, it will be seen that he declines furnishing a copy of the address, delivered at our late Cattle Show, for the press. We extremely regret this, as the public has been anxiously looking for its publication, and we have had numerous enquiries as to the time when its appearance might be expected. We hope Mr. R. may be induced to reconsider the matter, and that he may still be able, at no very distant day, to spare sufficient time from his other labors, to prepare his very eloquent and instructive address for the press.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23d, 1854.

To Dr. J. O. Wharton and Geo. W. Hughes, Esq.

Gentlemen:—Your very flattering note, conveying the request of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for a copy of the remarks made at your annual Fair, would have met with an earlier response, but for its having been unfortunately mislaid.

In regard to the request itself, whilst I would exceedingly desire to do the Society any service, yet I see no prospect, under the present press of my ministerial duties, of being able to comply with it. Writing for the press is to me so exceedingly irksome and laborious, that with a constant rush of other more agreeable duties, I feel I should fail to redeem my promise to print within a reasonable time—and therefore I ought to decline your very flattering proposal, in justice both to myself and you.

Yours truly,

STUART ROBINSON.

PORTRAIT OF MR. CALVERT.—The committee appointed at the annual meeting to have a portrait of the late President taken and placed in the hall of the Society, addressed a note to Mr. Calvert, requesting him to appoint a time to carry the resolution into effect, to which the following reply was received:

RIVERSDALE, NOV. 4, 1854.

Gentlemen:—Your very kind letter, enclosing the resolutions adopted by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, has been received, and in reply I beg leave to tender to the Society, through you, my heartfelt thanks for the high, unexpected and unmerited compliment contained in those resolutions. I leave the time and place for carrying into effect those resolutions entirely to you.

For the kind expressions contained in your letter, and for your uniform kindness and courtesy, I beg you to receive the thanks of your sincere friend,

CHAS. B. CALVERT.

To Dr. J. O. Wharton, M. T. Goldsborough, and J. H. McHenry—Committee.

THE CROPS.—In reply to queries propounded by the editor of the N. Y. Herald, as to the results of the late harvest, the Hon. W. Newton, of Virginia, has responded in the Richmond Whig, from which we make the following extract. After showing from personal observation, and reliable data, that the corn crop of Virginia is deficient, Mr. N. remarks:—"The crops in the fine valleys of the Rappahannock and Potomac until within 20 miles of the Chesapeake Bay, may be said to be a failure, and from that quarter, which usually exports largely, there will be little or none to spare. Above the falls of the rivers the drought was still more fatal. From the county of Albemarle to the Potomac, and from the head of tide to the Alleghany mountains, the crop is entirely insufficient to supply the domestic consumption. In the Valley of Virginia, one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, where lands sell from thirty to sixty dollars an acre, the most experienced farmers assured me that the average product of corn would not exceed a barrel (five bushels) to the acre, whilst many fields would produce absolutely nothing. My own observation on the spot confirmed the correctness of their opinions. The same state of things exists as far as I could observe, in the neighboring counties of Washington and Frederick, Maryland. Beyond the Alleghany mountains, I have no accurate information, but that portion of the State is chiefly engaged in grazing, and very little grain is there grown for market. Of the crops in the States west and north of Virginia, I heard much from gentlemen who had seen them, and I am satisfied that the press of the country is misleading the public, in the effort, now so general, to produce the impression, that the crops of the great corn growing States approximate an average."

In regard to the Wheat Crop, Mr. N. proceeds to show the causes which must tend to keep up the price, and remarks, that taking all things into consideration, "it is extremely low, and but for the money pressure, occasioned by over-trading and fraudulent stock speculations, wheat would be today \$2.50 per bushel, in the principal markets of the United States."

The effect of the present war in Europe, is shown to tend to diminishing the supply, and greatly increasing the demand for bread—and in reply to the Herald's statement, that the last wheat crop was an average one, Mr. N. asks:—"In what State was it a full crop? Not in Ohio, New York, Virginia, Maryland, or even Pennsylvania, as far as I am informed. Of the crops in the far West I know nothing, but always receive the paper estimates with many grains of allowance. In Virginia the crop is certainly very deficient, both in quantity and quality. When the quality of wheat is indifferent, the quantity is invariably short. The Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, after full inquiry, came to the conclusion, that the wheat crop of that State did not exceed half an average. The same may also be said of the wheat crop of Virginia. I have passed through the Baltimore corn exchange several times during the summer, and examined the samples of wheat, and I have never seen them so poor. I sent wheat, the last season, to Baltimore, that weighed upwards of 63 lbs. to the bushel. I have examined the sales book of one of the largest commission houses this season, and the weight of the same variety ranges from 55 to 58—rarely making 58 pounds. An in-



intelligent member of the firm stated to me, that he was satisfied, from the shipments made to his house, that the crop of the tide-water country was one-half short. Of the crops of Europe you will hear more hereafter, when the necessity will reveal the truth that policy now seeks to conceal."

As to the crops in the West, we find in the leading commercial paper of this city, a remark pregnant with meaning, in its money article, in connexion with the financial difficulties, under which the country is suffering. It is there said—"There are also troubles from the short crop out West this season, the more felt as it was never supposed that the West would have a short crop. The want of definite information on this point is much felt." Another writer, on the Hog trade of the West, says:—"That buyers and drovers, owners and feeders of hogs have been hiring, buying, or renting as the case may be, the 'mast' in all sections of the country to feed their hogs on, until the packing season. It is 'root hog or die' with them, as there will be no corn cribs to fall back on. Another new feature in the trade this season, consists in the various grades of hogs that will be brought to market, or offered for sale, the buyer and seller making their contracts for 'stop-fed,' 'mast-fed,' or 'corn-fed' hogs, the prices of course varying with the various ways in which the porkers have been fed."

The recent advance in breadstuffs, in Europe, shows that there is not entire confidence in the statements which were put forth at the gathering in of the crop. The Emperor of the French has just issued a decree forbidding distillation from grain, and the Emperor of the Russia another against its exportation from his dominions. All these signs go to prove the fact alluded to by Mr. Newton, that were it not for the almost unprecedented state of the money market, wheat would now be at \$2.50 per bushel. The London Mark Lane Express makes the following estimate of English supplies for the ensuing year:—"The estimated extra breadth sown in the United Kingdom last season is one-tenth above the average, equal to 16,000,000 quarters. On the other hand, there is an excess of produce above the average, of from one-sixth to one-eighth. Taking the mean of one-seventh, our account of the present crop and stock stands as follows:—

	Quarters.
Average Produce,	16,000,000
Excess in breadth one-tenth,	1,600,000
	17,600,000
Excess of produce one-seventh,	2,514,285
Quarters,	20,114,285

If to this we add one million and a half of foreign grain, we have an aggregate of 21,613,285 quarters to meet the consumption of the year which is estimated at 21,000,000. There will still, however, be the usual stock of the country—now minus 5,000,000 quarters—to be made up. For it would be monstrous to suppose, that in a country like this, there should be no stock on hand to fall back upon in an emergency. We shall therefore require an importation this year of from four to five million quarters, to place us in the average condition we have hitherto found ourselves in, in regard to the stock of wheat." This deficiency must be made up from the United States and Canada, as but little can be imported from the Baltic. France and Italy have prohibited its exportation.

The following is from the London Shipping Ga-

zette, of Nov. 10, received by a late arrival, and needs no comment, after what is said above:

"The Grain Trade.—The loss of about two millions of quarters of wheat, which Russia has been in the habit for some years past, of furnishing to Great Britain annually, and the complete exhaustion of old stocks in this country, sufficiently account for the present high range of prices. The French government are evidently apprehensive of a scarcity of food, and adopting all kinds of precautionary measures. The general impression is that the harvest in France has given a less favorable result than was believed a month or two ago. Fortunately for us we have no fears for apprehension on that head. That the grain crops of Great Britain have given more than an average yield in quantity, and are of superior quality, are facts admitting of no doubt. Notwithstanding this advantage, we consider that the rise which has taken place in prices since harvest has been warranted by circumstances. We shall certainly require to import on an extensive scale, owing to the complete exhaustion of our old stocks. Country household flour has crept up 2s to 3s per sack, and for American very high prices have been asked. A cargo of American Indian corn arrived off the coast last week, but being held above the rates buyers were disposed to give, it was ordered to proceed to a port on the continent."

[Some important statistical information is now being prepared under a resolution of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, which will probably be ready for publication in our next.—Ed. Am. Fer.]

ESSAY ON TOBACCO.—In our pages for this month will be found an essay on the cultivation and management of Tobacco, by Mr. Oliver N. Bryan, of Md. This essay was one of those presented for the premiums offered by Jose Jm. deArrieta, Esq. thro' the medium of the American Farmer; but for reasons stated by Mr. A. in his communication published in our No. for Feb'y, 1854, was not awarded to either of the competitors. The offer was continued for another year, and the time limited will expire on the 26th of December, 1854. Those therefore who intend competing for the premiums, will forward them to the editor of this paper by that date. The premiums are \$100 and \$25; and according to the terms, Mr. A. binds himself to hold those two sums at the disposal of the Washington National Monument Committee, if it should be found upon a mature examination of the essays to be presented within this period, that none should be thought worthy of the prizes offered."

The particulars of the offer of Mr. Arrieta will also be found in the January number for 1854, to which we also call the attention of those who intend entering the lists for the prizes.

"THE LITTLE PILGRIM."—The prospectus of the 2nd volume of a journal, devoted to "boys and girls," will be found on our advertising pages, and we have no doubt, from the character of the lady who has the editorship, that it will be found an interesting miscellany for those for whom it is particularly intended. "Grace Greenwood" is a writer of no ordinary cast of mind, and we think parents who appreciate the importance of cultivating a taste for reading in their children, would do well to patronize her little periodical. We will receive their subscriptions.

**MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The following awards have been made by the Executive Committee, in accordance with the recommendations of the Discretionary and other Committees, viz:

To Chas. B. Calvert, for a lot of 8 pigs, 4 months old, \$6; to Benj. Hickman, for a lot of young pigs, \$3; to G. W. Lurman, for his colt Jim Crow, \$8; to J. C. Smith, for a lot of fowls, \$2; to E. Cockey, for a lot of fowls, \$2; to A. Welsh, for collection of fowls, \$5; to J. J. Bower, for collection of birds, \$3, for Bird of Paradise, Tropical Bird and Core Katsen, \$2; to L. Cooper, for Guano Spreader, \$6; to Atkins' Self-raking Reaping Machine, \$10; to Thos. W. Woodward, for Portable Grist Mill, \$5; to W. D. Philips, for Rotating Gate, \$2; to Jesse Urmey, for combined Self-sharpening Mower and Reaper, 10\$; to W. W. Dingee, for Portable Hay Press, \$3; to Thos. Palmer, Sawing Machine, \$3; to Michael Ward, for fat Heifer, \$10.

**MARYLANDERS AT THE LATE VIRGINIA SHOW.**—At the late Exhibition, we notice the following entries by Marylanders, viz:

T. Stonestreet, of Maryland, bay horse Wauley, 4 years old. C. G. Linthicum, of Baltimore, pair brown carriage horses, 6 years old.

S. S. Stonestreet, of Rockville, Md. Devon Bull Patterson, four years old, and five Devon cows; also Devon yearling bull Prince, one Devon heifer, and two Devon bull calves, three months old.

W. W. Glenn, of Baltimore, one Alderney bull, Duke, 19 months old; 1 do. do. Prince of Wales, 13 months old; 1 Durham bull, Sultan, 16 months; Wm. C. Wilson, of Baltimore, 1 Alderney bull calf 10 months old; 1 Ayrshire bull, Rob Roy, 4 years old. Samuel Sutton, of Baltimore, Devon bull, Prince Charles, 18 months old; Ayrshire bull, Othello, 4 years old; Fico, Holstein cow, 6 years old; Hildegrade, Holstein cow, 7 years old, and calf.

E. M. Trimble, of Baltimore, 6 Pigs, Chester, Russia and Berkshire. S. L. Tucker, of Baltimore, 1 Chester Boar, Jerry, 2 years old; 1 do. Sow, 2 years old with 10 pigs 3 weeks old; 1 do. 18 months old; 8 do. shoats, 12 weeks old; 1 China sow 15 months old.

E. N. Trimble, of Baltimore county, 6 pair of White Shanghaies. S. L. Tucker, of Baltimore, 1 pair Shanghai Capons, and 1 do. Chittagoons.

J. Montgomery, & Bro. of Baltimore, 1 Rockaway Wheat Fan. Harrison & Gallaher, Washington, complete working models of the hydro-thermal churn, invented and made by the exhibitors.—Charles Rice, of Baltimore, 1 mill, horse power, thresher and separator. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. of Baltimore, improved ploughs of different patterns, crushers, rollers, harrows, drills, &c. E. Whitman & Co. Balt. horse powers, plows, harrows, &c. Scott & Mockbee, Balt., Scott's little giant corn and cob mill. Charles H. Drury, of Baltimore, sweep horse power threshing machine, hay and straw cutter, corn sheller, and 1 horse grist mill.

R. M. Hart & Co. of Baltimore, assorted pickles, lot sauces, and lot of preserved fruits. Miss H. Bolton, of Baltimore 1 worsted worked portrait.

Joseph Kent, of Baltimore, 1 patent machine for raising and conveying water.

**THE SATURDAY POST.**—This old and favorite journal presents itself again to the notice of the public, by an advertisement in our pages for this month.

**BALTIMORE MACHINERY.**—At the late Exhibition at Petersburg, the Messrs. Sinclair & Co. received premiums for the best Corn Planter or Drill, \$6; for the best Wheat Drill, \$15; for the best Hay and Straw Cutter for horse power, \$8; for best Corn Sheller with fan attached, \$10; for 2nd best Sweep Horse Power, their 4 horse segment power, \$10; for best Gang Plow, \$5.

Messrs. Whitman & Co. received premiums for the best Railway Horse Power, \$20; for the best Threshing Machine, without separating and cleaning apparatus, \$10; for the best Separator or Straw Carrier, \$5; for best Hay and Straw Cutter for hand power, Daniel's Patent, \$8; best 4 Horse Plough, \$5; best Cultivator, \$5; best Smooth Roller, \$10; best Hay Press, 10\$.

To Scott & Mockbee, a premium of \$5 for the best Corn and Corn Crusher, the "Little Giant."

To Montgomery & Bro., for their Rockaway Fan, \$10.

**Cattle and Sheep.**—At the same exhibition, we note, that Mr. A. Clement, of Philadelphia, who exhibited a large amount of Stock at the Baltimore Show, also bore off 9 premiums for Devon Cattle, and 10 for South Down and Merino Sheep. Mr. Clement also bore off the highest premium (\$25) for the best Ayrshire bull 3 years old, and \$30 in premiums for the best Devon Heifers.

**CHARLES COUNTY, (Md.) CATTLE SHOW.**—The sixth annual exhibition of this Society was held at Port Tobacco in the early part of the last month, and we learn from the *Times* that there was no evidence of falling off in the interest felt by the farmers, their wives and daughters, in behalf of the exhibition. The severe drought of the past summer had caused fears for the result, but the editor says that it was a successful exhibition, and but for the uncontrollable drawback alluded to, would have been the best ever held in that place.

The address was delivered by W. W. W. Bowie, Esq. of Pr. George's, and was regarded as "an able effort, a valuable production, a treasure worthy of preservation by agriculturists," and was listened to with profound respect and admiration.

The list of premiums awarded was very liberal in every department of farm economy and domestic industry. The offerings of the ladies were very creditable to their taste and public spirit, and the premiums allotted to their department evinced a proper degree of liberality on the part of the Society.

AN ITALIAN BULL was shown at the New York State Fair, and attracted considerable attention. He was imported by Mr. Hebner, of Massachusetts, and is now owned by P. Truesdell, of West Stockbridge, in the same state. He is described as two and a half years old, of large size (weighing as stated, 1,600 lbs.) with a small, rather neat head, clean, flat limbs, rather flat sides, pretty good depth and length of body, and a general appearance of vigor and activity, with good quality of flesh, and good fattening tendency. His color is a dun grey, lighter, but similar to that of the Hungarian stock which has been introduced here, and the general character of the animal is also similar, though finer in the head and limbs.

**DIARRHŒA.**—A very simple remedy for bowel complaints is 2 tea-spoons flour, mixed with half a tumbler of water, to be taken every two hours.

## VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The second Annual Exhibition of the Va. State Society, was held on the 1st ultimo, at the beautiful ground presented to the Society by the liberality of the city of Richmond, and proved to be one of the most imposing exhibitions ever held in the Southern States, and perhaps unsurpassed elsewhere. It brought together a larger number of the real bone and sinew, the wealth and respectability, and the greatest number of the fair daughters, of the Old Dominion, that was probably ever before congregated on any former occasion, south of the celebrated Mason and Dixon's line. It was our good fortune to be present during the day when the Show was first opened to the public, and cannot but express the high gratification we experienced at beholding the admirable arrangements which had been made by the Society, and the tasty and complete manner in which the grounds had been laid off, which we learn were under the direction of Mr. Thomas T. Giles, who is entitled to much credit for his efficient services.

The stock too, which was at the Show, was generally of an excellent character, and we must in all candor say, seldom if ever surpassed at any of our Maryland Shows—the only exception may have been in cattle, which, tho' as numerous as at any time on our grounds, did not perhaps come up to the quality of those at our exhibitions. In other departments they were certainly our equals at least. Yet we must claim for some of our enterprising people a share of this success, for a goodly number of Marylanders were present with stock and machinery, and made no inconsiderable portion of the display. They bore off many of the honors of the Society, and left much of their property with the farmers and planters of that State, having realized fair prices for such as they were willing to dispose of.

And here let us introduce some important facts for the benefit of our immediate fellow-citizens, and those of our State generally, obtained from the Secretary of the Va. State Agricultural Society, and the Chamberlain of the city of Richmond, viz:

"The city of Richmond, in its corporate capacity, has expended upon the Society the sum of thirty-four thousand, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and forty-five cents, (\$34,565.45,) and is now building offices for the Society at an expense of ten thousand dollars more. Of her citizens, we have eight hundred and fifty-nine members, (forty of whom are life members,) whose initiation fees, with donations to the Society, increase the sum above mentioned, six thousand, seven hundred and seventy-three dollars."

This let it be borne in mind is independent of the expense incurred by their hospitality to their visitors at the exhibitions, which, from the well known liberality of the people, is no inconsiderable amount.

We should like to particularize many of the matters which came under our consideration, but the difficulty is, where to commence, and where to end, to do anything like justice to the scene. Our last No. was taken up with so much of the pro-

ceedings of the last Show of our own State, that it seems hardly right to fill our pages again with similar proceedings, to the exclusion of other matters pressing upon us: but we contemplate giving in our next ample extracts from the proceedings of the Society, which we think will be of general interest, not only to our numerous readers in Virginia, but also of other States, as a pattern and stimulus in so laudable a cause.

The concourse of people at the Show grounds was immense, variously estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand, and we think it would have been impossible for any country to have produced, in a mixed multitude, a nobler looking body of men—a more orderly assemblage, or a mass of people more highly pleased with the scenes before them. It was a proud day for the Old Dominion—she surely must have put forth her utmost strength, determined to make a decided impression on the occasion. All that we saw or heard tended to impart fresh zeal to ourself, and determined us to a renewed and more vigorous effort in behalf of our own old State, to prevent her falling in the rear of our neighbor. We have many good and true men in the Maryland line, who have set this ball in motion, which is now rolling with such force through our sister States on the right hand and on the left; and we call on them to come up to the rescue, and aid us to arouse up that feeling in our State, which will enable us to take advantage of our central position, and great national and local advantages, to maintain our true station in the onward march of improvement. Shall we be sustained in our efforts? Let every true hearted Marylander respond to the call—let him betimes bestir himself to raise up a patriotic feeling among his county-men—aye, and women too, (for here we will acknowledge no superiority.) In an especial manner we would call upon those who have been selected to fill the offices of the Society to be up and doing, and if any are unwilling to lend a helping hand in this good work, let them give place to those who are.—We must have working men—those who are not niggard of their labor, or their means either, if need be, to maintain that distinguished position for our good old commonwealth, to which she is justly entitled by her early and heretofore successful efforts in this good cause. Virginia has furnished seven thousand members to her State Society—Maryland has scarcely a tithe of that number enrolled on the books of her's! Virginia has hundreds if not thousands of life members in her Society—Maryland has—not one! And let it be remembered also, that there is another Society entitled to the appellation of a State Society, in union with her more southern sister, the old North State, where similar liberality has been evinced—And here let us allude to a fact in regard to this new Society, which has sprung into existence within a few months, and has chosen the gallant Cockade city, (Petersburg,) for its head quarters. During one of the evenings of the meeting of this Society, it was proposed to raise a fund to establish an Experimental Farm for the Society, and at that single meeting, we learn, \$20,000 was subscribed, and the Executive Committee are now advertising for proposals for the purchase of a suitable site for the purpose. And here to the honor of our Baltimore mechanics let it be recorded, that two of our agricultural implement makers—Messrs. E. Whitman & Co., and R. Sinclair & Co.—tendered to the Society on the occasion, for the farm, imple-

\*This amount was prior to the late Show. We have seen a statement since which places this latter item at \$11,000.

ments and machinery to the amount of \$100 each, which liberality was quickly followed by others nearer the scene of action, in similar amounts.

But to the Richmond scenes. After taking the rounds of the Show grounds, and examining the Horses—a grand display, which could not have been surpassed anywhere—the Mules and Jacks, which we think old Kentucky would have found it hard to beat—the Cattle, a great display—the Sheep, tho' of greater variety, yet, may be, not equalling those in our pens—the Swine and Fowls which fully come up to any exhibition we have ever witnessed—and the Agricultural and other machinery on the ground, which we think was not inferior to our late exhibition—we were attracted by the music of a band stationed within the enclosures of an immense and beautiful tent, erected in the centre of the grounds, and on entering the same, found it literally crammed with scarcely less than 3000 human beings, which seemed not to have been missed in the crowd out of doors. We could reach but a little way beyond the entrance, near to which the platform was erected for the officers of the Society, and the orator of the day; and we considered ourself fortunate in thus securing a position to enable us to listen to the eminent statesman who had been selected for the occasion. The scene was an animated one in the highest degree—ample seats had been erected around the tent for the accommodation of the fair daughters of Virginia, who graced the Show with their presence in greater numbers, it is supposed, than was ever before witnessed on any occasion in the State. The intermediate space was filled with the men of Virginia. The utmost order and decorum was observed by this immense mass of people during the whole of the services. The President of the Society, *Philip St. George Cocke, Esq.*, (who had cause to be proud of his position), introduced the officiating clergyman, who commenced the services with an appropriate prayer for the occasion. The Hon. *Wm. Ballard Preston*, one of Virginia's noblest sons, was then presented to the audience, and the gifted orator for hours held that vast assembly in willing chains, listening to the eloquent strains of his musical voice, pointing to the proud position of their mother of States and statesmen, and disabusing the mind of her sons of the supposed causes of her languishing state. It has seldom been our lot to listen to a more interesting and instructive address, and the peculiar importance of the subject which principally occupied the mind of the orator in the preparation thereof, must be our apology, if any is needed, for selecting it from so many others delivered on similar occasions, for publication in our pages. The address concluded, the meeting was closed with prayer, after the President had announced the routine of proceedings for the following day. The band also discoursed sweet music, at intervals during the meeting, and through the day, to a large audience, who, after the fatigues of their walk over the grounds, would assemble in the tent for rest and social converse.

In the evening, through the courtesy of our the Hon. Willoughby Newton, and Mr. Baylor, of Jefferson, we were enabled to be present at the meeting of the Society in the city, held at the African Church, the most commodious building for public assemblages in the city, to which none but members were to be admitted.—The object of the meeting was for the election of officers for the ensuing year, prior to which a de-

bate sprung up, and occupied as much time, and, to the uninitiated, with as much apparent point of usefulness, as was witnessed by some of its members upon a recent and somewhat similar occasion, during their visit to the meeting of another State Society; but from what we could gather from one of the speakers, the discussion had a bearing to the election of the Secretary, who is the only salaried officer of the Society—and it was the \$1,500 paid for his services that caused the apple of discord, which at one time seemed of portentous import, to be thrown in their midst.—However, after a while, the election of the principal officers was held, and all the old officers, we believe, were elected, without much difficulty, until the Secretary's turn came on, when an exciting scene occurred, and an angry discussion ensued, which lasted until the small hours of the morning were upon the Society—and the question was finally settled by the withdrawal of one of the two opposing candidates, and the re-election of the former Secretary. The following is a list of the officers elected:

*Philip St. George Cocke, President.*

Messrs. Edmund Ruffin, Lewis E. Harvie, of Amelia, Thomas L. Preston, of Smyth, Willoughby Newton, of Westmoreland, John R. Edmunds, of Halifax, Samuel F. Christian, of Augusta, and George W. Summers, of Kanawha, Vice Presidents.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Messrs. W. Boulwar, of King and Queen, Edwin G. Booth, of Nottoway, Wm. G. Overton, of Hanover, W. H. Richardson, of Henrico, Charles B. Williams, of Henrico, Frank G. Ruffin, of Albemarle, Richard H. Dulaney, of Loudoun, Richard Irby, of Nottoway, J. Ravenscroft Jones, of Brunswick, and B. Johnson Barbour, of Orange.

RECORDING SECRETARY.—Mr. Frank G. Ruffin.

TREASURER.—Mr. Wm. G. Crenshaw.

The proceedings of the Society on other evenings embrace some very interesting matter, which we intend to transfer to our columns at another opportunity.

In the report of the President to the Society, ample justice was rendered to the services of Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, through whose labors the Society is largely indebted for its success, and the Society awarded to him a service of plate valued at \$300. A similar testimonial was also tendered to Gen. R. by the Va. and N. C. Society, for his services in its behalf.

PATENT OFFICE REPORT FOR 1853.—At our Cattle Show there were a number of copies of the Agricultural part of the Report received and distributed among the members of the State Society. The Commissioner has forwarded us an additional supply, which can be had at our office for gratuitous distribution. We have made several extracts from the Report for this number of our journal.

LARGE FLOCK OF SHEEP.—On Monday afternoon, a flock of eighteen hundred Sheep was driven past our office, on their way from the State of Vermont to Fauquier County, Va. Some weeks ago, several large flocks were driven through this place to the same destination, and we conclude that the farmers of Fauquier intend entering into the wool growing business extensively. They were of fine wool varieties.—*Frederick (Md.) Examiner.*



## NORTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

—The Exhibition of this Society, held in Raleigh on the 19th October, appears to have been highly successful, and embraced a mechanical exhibition as well as Agricultural. We regret our inability to do but little more at the present time, than to express our gratification at the onward march of improvement, which is being manifested in the Middle and Southern States—men of the highest rank in social life, of the most exalted worth, and acknowledged talents—men who have held high positions in the service of their country, have awakened to a sense of the true honor and glory of their respective States, and are putting their shoulders to the wheel to arouse a proper feeling in the minds of their fellow citizens as to the true dignity of the profession of the farmer and planter, and the necessity and importance of developing the resources of their respective States. We hope these patriotic efforts will produce a corresponding effect on our State. The time was when the leading men of Maryland were foremost, and felt proud of their association with the agricultural Societies of the State; but we fear the same spirit is not as rife with us as in former times—We must bestir ourselves, else after having set the example to others, we may be found laggards in the race. We have done much in the cause of improvement—no one can estimate the blessings and happiness which have flowed from the small beginnings of our central State, which may be properly termed the heart of the nation—let us persevere in so noble a work—let us keep in the front rank and maintain the station so gloriously won. Let those who have a mind to the work, come up to the task. We feel a renewed energy, and a full determination, with the blessings of health and life continued to us by a kind Providence, (to whom we have such abundant cause of gratitude,) to bestir ourselves anew for the labors of the coming year.

But to our North Carolina friends. The annual address was delivered by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, a copy of which is before us, displaying much research as to the resources of the Old North State, and showing by statistics, which are presented, the immense advantages which are at the command of her people, by the development of her inexhaustible mines of wealth in every section of that steadfast, and reliable common wealth, whose modesty is only equalled by her intrinsic worth. With the talents of such men as Mr. Rayner to point the way, and the indomitable energy and practical efforts of such as Norfleet, Darsey and their associates, to prove what mettle is in the State, we may fairly infer that Maryland and the Old Dominion will find a rival worthy of them in this glorious and peaceful strife.

We intend giving some copious extracts from the address of Mr. Rayner, in our future numbers. We can for the present copy only a closing remark or two, evincing the true fire of patriotism which burns in the veins of their distinguished sons of a State which was the first to present to the world a Declaration of Independence, in the "times which tried men's souls"—and the example is well worthy of consideration, that the orator was not unmindful of the source whence all blessings flow, and that it is meet and proper for Nations and States as well as individuals, to acknowledge the same—for "unless the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build."

After urging the necessity of energy in bringing

forth the riches of the soil, and proving by facts and figures, which cannot err, that the true position and resources of the State have been underrated, from the fact that most of her products find an outlet to foreign markets through the ports of her nearest neighbors, Virginia and South Carolina. Mr. Rayner thus concludes his remarks:

"It is thus apparent, that these two States have grown rich, and acquire character upon our bounty; we have helped to build their towns and to sustain their works of improvement in draining us of our resources; whilst they have derided us for our poverty, and reproached us for the docility with which we have submitted to our wrongs. But thank Heaven, a brighter day is dawning upon us. We have only to know our strength to make us stand for our rights, to appreciate our worth, in order to develop our resources, and to respect ourselves. All we need is a more perfect bond of union, a more thorough concentration of our energies. A perfection of our system of improvement will tend to bind us together by the ties of interest and affection. By fostering our trade and commerce within our borders, we shall build up cities and thriving towns as nurseries of industry, enterprise, intellect and ambition. By improving the soil, and adding to the comforts and beauties of our homesteads, we shall teach our children to love the homes of their fatherland. By educating them at home, we shall teach them to reverence the institutions of the State, to guard her honor, to elevate her character, and protect her rights.

"I hope I indulge in no idle dream, when I think I foresee, that this association, of which it is my pride and boast to have been one of the original founders, is destined to be the means of disseminating intelligence, stimulating enterprise, encouraging ambition, diffusing the blessings of comfort, happiness and prosperity, and in elevating the character and glory of our beloved State—the fruits of which shall be reaped by others, after we shall be no more.—We may not live to enjoy the full fruition of our labors; although our names may never be emblazoned on the historic page, or our deeds be commemorated on "storied urn, or animated bust," yet we shall have laid the foundations for a great social, moral, and industrial edifice, for which our children and children's children, will heap blessings on our memories till they shall have laid the capstone of the superstructure.

"On an occasion like this, it should not be forgotten, that it is to the beneficence of a kind Providence we are indebted for every blessing we enjoy. To His goodness we owe the plentiful harvest that has, during the present year, crowned the labors of the husbandman—and the pleasant intercourse and joyous harmony that mark our present re-union."

"Whether prosperity or adversity befall us, we should reflect, that it is to his bounty, we are indebted for "every good and perfect gift." Whether success crown our efforts or disappointment mar our hopes, we should ever be ready to say, in the sublime language of Habakkuk, "although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat, and the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there will be no herd in the stalls:—Yet will I rejoice in the Lord—I will joy in the God of my salvation."

At this Exhibition, our enterprising mechanics, Mr. Drury, Mr. Montgomery, and Messrs. Sinclair & Co., were present, and took a number of the premiums of the society.

## THE FIRST EXHIBITION

Of the *Union Agricultural Society* of Va. and N. Carolina, was held at Petersburg, Va., in the last week in October, and was a most spirited and successful affair in every respect. We had received numerous and pressing invitations to be present at the Exhibition, and accommodations were made and reserved for us by kind *Friends*; and we have seldom had a stronger desire to be present at any meeting of the kind—we had, as we thought, made all our arrangements to be there, but circumstances interfered to prevent the accomplishment of our wishes. We hope and trust, that arrangements now in progress, will, if we are spared another year, relieve us of the necessity of being so closely tied down to our desk, and enable us to attend the annual Exhibitions of the Agricultural Societies in our neighboring States, and of availing of some of the many flattering invitations extended to us to visit various sections, in all of which we know we would find most ardent friends, and a warm reception.

The *Southern Farmer*, published at Petersburg, contains the awards of the premiums at the Exhibition, and refers to the incidents connected therewith, showing the distinguished success with which it was crowned. From it, and private sources, we learn that "a great number of fine animals, and an almost innumerable variety of articles were sent from the two States. The display of agricultural implements is believed to have been unsurpassed on any similar occasion. Not only the mechanics of Petersburg, but several from Richmond and Baltimore, entered into a generous competition in this important branch of industry. The amount of fancy work was all incalculable, and evinced in the highest degree, the taste and skill, as well as the industry of those by whose fair hands it was wrought. Even Octagon Hall, whose dimensions were thought to be ample enough to contain every thing of the kind that could be elicited, was insufficient for its accommodation.

The number of persons in attendance was computed by competent Judges—gentlemen who have been in the habit of mingling in large crowds,—to have been not less than fifteen thousand on Wednesday. It is not difficult indeed to make an approximate estimate of the number.—On that day, according to the receipts at the gate, not less than 3600 passed through, who were not members; and they constituted not more than a fourth or a fifth of the whole.

We are happy to state that everything passed off, as far as we have learned, in the most agreeable and harmonious manner. No untoward incident occurred to mar the general enjoyment.

On the whole, we consider that the *Union Agricultural Society* have achieved a triumph, of which, especially as a first effort, any association in the country might be proud. The natural advantages and the arrangement of the grounds were the theme of universal commendation.

One of the most gratifying features which the exhibition afforded was the large attendance of our brethren from North Carolina, and the hearty interest which they manifested in the enterprise. Henceforth, according to every indication, the farmers of the two States, will be friends and co-laborers in the same glorious work. May the bonds which now unite them in feeling and interest, be drawn closer and closer every succeeding year, un-

til they shall be inspired by a common brotherhood, under the influence of which they shall press onward to a common and glorious destiny."

The annual address was delivered by the Hon. A. W. Venable, of N. C., who furnished his audience with a highly intellectual treat, varying by turns "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." His address contained many striking points, forcibly presented. He advocated with great power the dignity of Agriculture, and insisted with earnestness on the necessity of giving to the young men of our country such an education as would qualify them to be farmers, and to our daughters, one that would fit them for farmers' wives.

The Valedictory was by Mr. Gholson, of Va. and was an able and eloquent effort—as indeed might be inferred by every person at all acquainted with the natural endowments and mental culture of the speaker."

The Farmer, in allusion to the Model Farm that the Society determined to establish, remarks: "The success of this great measure, now happily and auspiciously consummated, will inaugurate a new era in the history of the *Union Agricultural Society* of Virginia and North Carolina. It will serve to establish it on a foundation which cannot be removed, as long as the farm is maintained in successful operation—Other appliances for cementing the organization of Agricultural associations, may exist—as has so often been the case—only an ephemeral interest; but this we trust, will form a bond of perpetual Union, not only between the farmers of different sections of our own State, but between the two great States of North Carolina and Virginia. Other uses also than mere experimental culture, valuable as they are, may be expected in the course of a few years to be engrafted on the scheme. Amongst the great number of collegiate institutions in our country, of the highest merit, we yet want an institution of a character in which literary instruction shall be combined with a thoroughly practical education, calculated to prepare young men for the active duties of life—inculcating sound morals, and training their minds rigidly and systematically, in order that life may be rendered a blessing to its possessor and all around him, and a burden to none."

## FLORAL DEPARTMENT FOR DECEMBER.

Prepared for the *American Farmer* by Jno. Frost, Florist, Lexington Street.

This month nothing can be done except in the houses, by keeping Plants all clean and in order.—Have every thing tied up, and all decayed foliage picked off, and arrange the plants in proper order. Those that have done blooming, such as Chrysanthemums, &c., set aside to make room for such as will look better. Keep down the Green-fly, by smoking occasionally with Tobacco; and syringe over the plants when required, only of a fine clear day. Keep up the fires moderately, except when it is intended to force for bloom, which requires a higher temperature; give plenty of air, when the weather will permit—and by following up these few hints, it will carry any collection through the winter and spring in good condition, provided the plants are in suitable soils and properly repotted, with care in watering at all times.

The Sting of Hornets, Bees, or Snakes, may be relieved by immediate external application of strong hartshorn; salt and vinegar are also good.

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**—We copy the following report of the Ploughing Match, at the late Frederick Co., Md., Exhibition, and commend the same to the attention of Agricultural Societies elsewhere, as the most satisfactory manner of making up their reports upon this branch of their proceedings:

Names and enterers of Ploughs.	Width of Furrow without Dynamometer.	Width of Furrow with Dynamometer.	Depth of Furrow without Dynamometer.	Depth of Furrow with Dynamometer.	In the maximum to the power of the team and draught of plough.
Capt. Doub's Plough, cast cutter and 2 mould-boards.....	16½ inches.	17½ inches.	9 inches.	9½ inches.	1450 lbs.
Capt. Doub's Plough, wrought cutter and 2 mould-boards.....	17½ inches.	15½ inches.	8½ inches.	9½ inches.	1400 lbs.
Kemp & Delander.....	20 inches.	16 inches.	9½ inches.	9½ inches.	1300 lbs.
Raymond C. Reich.....	20 inches.	18 inches.	9½ inches.	7½ inches.	1375 lbs.
Orville Page.....	18 inches.	16 inches.	9½ inches.	8½ inches.	1160 lbs.

P. S.—There were three other columns in the report, which for convenience, we omit, viz: one of average width of furrow with and without Dynamometer, one for average depth of do. do. and one of the name of plowmen.

**PLOUGHING MATCH OF THE FREDERICK CO. (MD.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

The Committee on the Ploughing Match respectfully report, that the five following Ploughs named, were entered and submitted to their judgment, and were tested with and without the *Dynamometer*, and the above table will exhibit the width and depth of the furrow, the maximum power of the very fine teams by which those Ploughs were propelled, and the maximum draught in pounds weight of the respective Ploughs.

The Judges were much perplexed in forming their judgment and determining the superiority of the Ploughs to which they have given the Awards, for all those exhibited essentially combined the various qualities of the improved Machines that the inventive genius of progressive man to "subdue the earth" have made, which is among the first commands of the Great Creator of the Universe to his creature Man. Notwithstanding the great difficulties in determining the awards upon the above principles, which they were directed to make, they award that the Plough entered by Capt. Doub, with wrought cutter, is entitled to the first premium of \$5; and the Plough entered by Col. Page, the second premium of \$3; and to the best ploughman, Martin Miller, the first premium of \$3; to the second best ploughman, Perry, (colored man) the second premium of \$2.

The Committee cannot refrain from expressing the high regard which they entertain for the honorable competition manifested by the competitors, owners and ploughmen; nor withhold the expression of their thanks for the services and utility of the valuable test and certainty of the *Dynamometer*, which was so politely furnished by the Washington County Agricultural Society of Maryland, which the Committee refer with much solicitude to the Committee of Discretionary Premiums for their generous action. COMMITTEE:—Anthony Kimmel, John S. Motter, Wm. Todd, Jno. B. Sneuf, Jr., Edward Howard, Daniel Snook.

**Great Sale of Cattle.**—The sale of Cattle, &c. recently imported by the "Kentucky Importing Company," took place in Fayette county, in that State, on the 26th Oct. Fifteen cows and heifers sold at prices ranging from \$50 to \$315, including one at \$600, and five at over \$500 each. Six bulls were also sold, one at \$3,500, and the next highest at \$600. A horse, seven years old, brought \$1,050. A number of sheep were disposed of, at from 50 to \$267 for bucks, and from 20 to \$60 for ewes; and ten pure Liverpool white, and seven improved Yorkshire hogs, at from 20 to \$70 each.

**AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.**—John W. Proctor, in his address to the Farmers and Mechanics of Hillsborough county, N. H., makes the following very just remarks on science as distinguished from quackery:—

If there be anything for which we have an infinite fondness, never to be surrendered, it is well defined exact demonstration. Ever since we were taught the axioms of Euclid, they have possessed a charm in our minds which no flowers of poetry or rhetoric could equal. Still we are constrained to admit, that the harmony of these laws is often extremely impaired by the mediums through which they pass. It is not surprising that doctors themselves should cease to command confidence and respect, when so often found differing and varying in their prescriptions. There may be *allopathic* and *homoeopathic* practitioners, both on persons and on lands; and by chance, cures may follow their prescriptions *sometimes*; but it never can happen that such *differing prescriptions* can be found in reason. Nature is not such a weathercock as to shine in the face of every booby. When white is shown to be black, and north is shown to be south, then can these considerations be reconciled, and not till then. So with many of the new-modeled notions of culture, founded on speculative analysis of soils; they are not to be relied on until carefully attested by experiments. Analysis to be useful must be thorough, with the best means, under the superintendence of the best of skill, and only such.

This sentiment has been repeatedly avowed by Prof. Silliman, Prest. Hitchcock, Prof. Booth, and Prof. Norton. If we cannot place confidence in the opinions of these gentlemen, as men of science, where can it be placed? Prof. Norton, (whose brilliant sun, alas! went down at noon,) says, "I say to you, frankly, when you meet a man who makes all these things easy,—who pronounces with entire confidence upon every theoretical point,—who reads his analysis of your soils or your plants, as you would read a book,—*distrust* that man, for he is either intentionally imposing upon you, or he thinks he knows what he does not." Like Pindar's razors, his opinions are made to sell. Do not understand me as denouncing *scientific inquiry*; *scientific impostors* are what I would denounce, whether they be *self-dubbed professors*, or otherwise.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the Annual Address delivered by C. P. Holcomb, Esq., of Delaware, before the Montgomery Co., (Md.) Agricultural Society at its last Exhibition, which we will take occasion to notice more particularly hereafter.

**ADULTERATION OF CONCENTRATED MANURES.**—Every man must know by a moment's reflection, that when such high priced manures as sell for fifty dollars per ton, are in active demand, there is a prodigious temptation on the part of every dishonest dealer, to sell adulterated mixtures, if he can save by such a miserable operation some twenty dollars or more per ton. The market in England for guano and superphosphate of lime, has lately been more than exhausted, and this has brought into requisition all the different modes of adulteration that ingenious rascality could suggest. If fraud has generally prevailed in England, we do not see why it may not also prevail in equally honest America, and we feel bound therefore to put farmers and purchasers on their guard—especially against those who keep their processes secret, by placing "no admittance," even to scientific editors, over their door.

Prof. Way has recently published several analyses of adulterated guano, showing the nature of the frauds practiced. It appears that a favorite ingredient for this purpose is gypsum, because, like guano, it burns whiter, and becomes lighter in weight, and consequently is not easily detected. Some specimens in market were found to contain more than fifty per cent. of this ingredient. Scoundrels of a bolder stamp resort directly to the sand and loam pit. Two years ago, and possibly at the present time, there existed an organized factory near London, with drying stoves, reverberatory furnaces, and grinding mills, for the sole purpose of drying, pulverizing, and preparing loam for the use of the guano manufacturer, where it might be had of every variety, and of all shades of color.

Professor Way found some specimens of marketed guano to contain about 40 per cent. of sand and clay, besides considerable portions of gypsum, some of these guanos being found with but little over one per cent. of ammonia, while the best Peruvian article contains over 17 per cent.

The scarcity of Guano in England has run the price up to thirteen to fourteen pounds per ton, or over sixty to nearly seventy dollars; and farmers in our own country have had for some time past to pay fifty dollars. It will do no harm to be on their guard in relation to this as well as other marketed manures. Honest dealers will not fear investigation, but will rejoice in it. The price is "eternal vigilance," and fifty dollars besides, but the outlay often pays well.—*N. Y. Country Gen'n.*

The Louisville (Ky.) *Journal* gives the following:—The Committee on fruits for the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, in their report for 1852, state that the recommendation of cultivating the cranberry on upland was premature, and that, to be made remunerative, it must be grown on "meadow or springy soil." They "strongly recommend the setting out and extending the area of cranberry meadows." These meadows, they say, should be sowed in winter. We notice in the transactions of the Middlesex Co. Agricultural Society for the last year, a statement in regard to the cultivation of cranberries, by Addison Flint. He planted a bog with the vines, and gives the following as his management:—"My practice is to stop the water in October—keep it on till May, till the weather is warm enough to start vegetation; then let the vines be fairly out of the water, and keep them so till the berries are fairly grown, from the 10th to the 15th of August; then draw it off for ripening and picking."

**LOUDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—This Society has elected officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Col. ROBT. L. WRIGHT, President.

J. M. Harrison, Esq., Col. N. S. Braden, J. L. Powell, Esq., Vice Presidents; John M. Orr, Recording Secretary, J. W. Wildman, Treasurer; C. B. Ball, Corresponding Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected as the Executive Committee: John Janney, Yardley Taylor, T. W. Edwards, J. M. Kilgour, A. M. Vadevanter, W. H. Rogers, Joseph Mead, Chas. Williams, Andrew Sietz, Wm. Benton, C. T. Hempstone, and B. P. Noland.

**NEW VARIETY OF COTTON.**—At the late Exhibition of the Union Society of Virginia and North Carolina, amongst the vegetable productions, whether in the great variety of flowers and ornamental plants with which the halls were decorated, or in the useful products of the garden and field—none appeared to us (says the Farmer,) in such an attractive form as a few bolls of cotton deposited by David Shelton, Esq., of Buffalo Springs. The staple is of the most beautiful whiteness and the finest texture, and depends from the open boll the length of three or four inches. Altogether, it is unequalled by anything of the kind we have ever seen.—We understand that Mr. Shelton, from a very small beginning, has increased his stock till he has now seed enough to plant half an acre of ground.

**SPLENDID FRENCH MERINO BUCK.**—Mr. John Goes, whose farm is some three miles South-west of the City, is doing much to improve the breed of sheep. He has a flock of some 700, about 500 ewes, quite a number of them choice Merinoes, some imported. The pride of his flock, however, is the noble full-blooded French Merino buck, "Tippecanoe," Jewett's importation, two years old, weighing over 250 lbs. and shearing last season a fleece of 21 lbs. His wool is very fine, and every portion of his limbs is covered down to his hoofs. Tippecanoe is valued at \$1,000, and will doubtless prove worth ten times that to the wool growers of this section.—*Cleveland O. Herald.*

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE N. HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—We have received from Jas. O. Adams, Esq., a handsomely gotten up volume bearing the above title, containing the proceedings of the State and Agricultural Societies of N. H., for 1853. The volume contains some 400 pages, and we find a number of valuable reports and essays, some of which, or copious extracts therefrom, we hope to be able to present to our readers.

**IMPORTATION OF POULTRY.**—John Giles, Esq., of Woodstock, Conn., well-known as a breeder of fancy poultry, has spent some weeks in Europe in search of rare birds, and returned in the steamer Washington, with a rich collection, including Black Spanish, Surrey and Dorking Fowls; Seabright, Gold and Silver Laced Bantams, Japanese and White Pea Fowl, Gold, Silver, Pied, White, Ring-necked and Bohemian Pheasants, White and Black Swans, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, White Frost-ed Barnacle, Egyptian and Toulouse Geese. Also, a splendid assortment of ornamental Ducks, including the far-famed Mandarin Ducks, which have been sold in London at seventy-five guineas per pair.



**MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.**—We select the following prescription, by A. J. Downing, from the second volume of the Horticulturist:

The best compost for all fruit trees (without endeavoring to suit the wants of each particular fruit,) is a compost of peat or swamp muck, reduced, or rendered available to plants, by unleached wood ashes. The peat should, if possible, be dug and carted out in the winter, though it will answer if dug in the spring. As early in the spring as is convenient, mix thoroughly the wood ashes with the peat in proportion of five bushels of good hard wood ashes to one wagon load of peat. Let the heap lie a week, turn it over to incorporate more thoroughly, and in two or three weeks it will be fit for use. This compost, or manure, contains largely, lime, potash, phosphate, and vegetable matter, the elements most necessary to the growth and health of fruit trees generally—and in a state ready for food for these trees.

In a subsequent number of the Horticulturist is a letter from L. Wyman, Jr., of West Cambridge, in which he says:

I have used and recommended the compost you speak of in the March number of the Horticulturist, in your article on "Special Manure for Fruit Trees," as a manure for the pear tree in particular. I have usually added to the compost, say in measure, one peck of fine iron filings, or one peck of a half of crude turnings of iron, to each load of peat or muck, and in that proportion for a larger or smaller quantity; and have always noticed the most favorable result.

Two years since I applied this compost to a large pear tree which stood in a damp, loamy soil, but which had not borne any fruit of consequence, for six or seven years in succession, although it grew rapidly in size and sent out a large number of fine healthy shoots. The owner of the tree proposed engrafting some other kinds of scions upon the stock, it being a fine variety (the Andrews.) I recommended "one year's patience." He then said, "What would you do with it?" I replied "I would attempt to remove it or give it a better soil, and one more adapted to its wants." He remarked—"Very well, take it under your charge; I will spare it this year."

After examining the soil carefully, I found, as before remarked, a clayey loam, quite damp, and the tree growing in a lone situation. I caused nearly all the earth to be removed from the roots of the tree, and the turf taken off in a circle seven feet in diameter, leaving the tree in the middle of a pen, caused by a removal of the sod and earth. I then applied a sufficient quantity of compost to fill the whole full, the new soil rising a little above the body of the tree. The quantity of muck used was one quarter less in this instance, as I believed the tree required not so large a quantity of muck as one would growing in a higher location, but rather more sand. I used sand.

My compost was formed as follows: three parts of muck to one part of sand, and a proportionate quantity of potash water—and iron filings one peck and a half to the load. The tall or leading shoots of the tree were shortened, the tree well scraped and trimmed, etc. The result of this application was a full crop of pears, and the tree making, the same year, a good growth of wood, every way healthy; the fruit, two barrels and one-half, grew fair and ripened well, and the tree has ever since borne a good crop, and continues to grow vigo-

rously. This is, to my own mind, a sufficient test of the utility and value of the compost you commend in your widely extended and truly valuable work.

Salt, as an article of manure for the plum tree, I have long known to be valuable, and have used it to a considerable extent.

**THE GUANO TRADE.**—There sailed from the Chincha Islands in September, 45 vessels (all guano laden,) registering 25,173 tons. Of the above number, 19 vessels, 11,697 tons, sailed for ports in Great Britain—twelve of 8020 tons for ports in the United States, and the remainder for other countries.

Hams are preserved by smoking over a wood fire because wood smoke emits a quantity of creasote, which is a great preservative of meat and all animal substances.

#### BALTIMORE MARKET—December 1.

Flour, Howard st. \$8.12; City Mills, \$7.87a7.94; Rye Flour, \$7; Corn Meal, \$4.31a4.50; Wheat, receipts light—white, good to prime, \$1.85a1.90;—choice white for family flour, \$1.92a1.98; red, good to prime, \$1.80a1.88; inferior qualities, 3 to 15 cts. less per bushel; corn, old white, 75a80c.; new, 75a78; old yellow, 80; new, 75a80c.; Rye, Md. \$1.10, and Pa. \$1.23; Oats, Md. and Va. 46a48c.; Cloverseed, \$6.25a6.50; Timothy, \$3.25a3.30; Wool, 16a17 for unwashed—23a26 for washed, and 95 to 30a40 for fleece; Whiskey, 40a41 for hhds. and 42a43 in bbls.; Hogs, in active demand by packers for the English market, and are firm at \$6 per 100 lbs., and scarce and much wanted; hogs weighing 150 to 175 lbs. are most desirable; Molasses, dull, N. O. prime, and P. R., 25½c. Provisions are in demand, but the scarcity of money prevents much being done. Rice, 5a5½ for good to prime; Sugar, N. O. \$5a5.35; Hay, baled, 9a21, loose, 18a20; hops, 27a40c.; Beans, \$1.50 and Black Eyed Peas, \$2.25 per 2 bushel bag; Plaster, lump, \$3.25a3.37—ground, in bbls. \$1.25a1.37 per bbl.; Tar, \$3.50a3.62; Pitch, \$2.50; Common Rosin, \$1.87; No. 2, \$2, and No. 1 \$2.50a3.50 per bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, 52a55c. per gall.; Linseed Oil, 83c.; Cattle, beef, active, 2000 at the scales on Monday, and all but 275 head sold at \$2.50a4.25 on the hoof, equal to \$5a8.25 net, averaging \$3.44 gross; Sheep, \$2.50a3 per 100 lbs. gross, and dull; Tobacco, receipts of Md. continue small, and are eagerly taken, and in much demand, at quotations; ground leaf, \$5a7.50, but mostly at \$7.50; inferior to common, \$5.50a6; good com. to middling, \$6.25a6.75; good to fine brown, \$7a9—but little doing in Ohio; there was 3 hhds. new crop received last week, of good quality red, and sold at \$7.25.

The Baltimore American price current, remarks: on flour:

"We notice this week a marked indisposition among the trade to operate for future delivery at the current rates, the impression being general that prices will continue to rule at high figures."

Guano, but little doing—no change in Peruvian since our last; Mexican, \$20 to \$30, according to quality and quantity, and a good supply now on hand.

The stringency of the money market has been unprecedented, since the year 1836, but the appearance of things is improving; the consequence has been, that but comparatively a light business has been done.

From the Patent Office Report, of 1853.

STATEMENT OF ELMER ROWELL, OF FEDERALTON, ATHENS, Co., OHIO.

Perhaps nothing connected with the manual labor of the farm is of so much importance as skill in ploughing; and among other things necessary to constitute the right kind of skill, is a knowledge of the depth proper to plough. Land that has been ploughed a number of years at the usual depth, should be done deeper and deeper from year to year, until the greatest practicable depth, say one foot is obtained. In connexion with deep ploughing, it is presumed the subsoil plough, in some soils, would be highly beneficial.

One reason for ploughing deeper and deeper each year must be obvious to every person who has witnessed the operation of leaching ashes. In like manner, as the potash of the ashes is dissolved and settles with the water through the ashes, is it not possible, probable, and even certain, that some, at least, of the constituents of the soil, or peculiar food of plants, or some of the elements of this food, subsides with the water in copious rains, and is deposited in the more compact earth directly under where the plough and harrow have loosened it?—The writer has a field of some twelve acres, which was first brought into cultivation and planted with corn in the spring of 1811. This field is somewhat peculiar, as it consists of five or six different kinds of soil in as many localities. It was ploughed every year, and put in corn and wheat alternately, nine or ten years; after which a rotation of meadow, pasture, and wheat succeeded, until in the fall of 1839, when the first manure was applied, and this only on the poorer spots, not exceeding twenty loads of half a cord each to the acre. In the fall of 1841, it was sown with wheat, and in the spring following with clover, and pastured through the summer of 1842-3. In the spring of 1845, it was ploughed two inches deeper than ever before, and planted with corn, when it produced a heavier crop than it had ever done before. This result was undoubtedly obtained by deepening the furrow, which not only gave the corn a greater depth of earth into which to expand its roots, but also brought up and rendered available matters suitable for its nourishment, which had, in a series of years, leached from the loosened surface.

Another resource of the farmer, by which to keep his acres full fed, and the cheapest, too, when rightly managed, requiring the least possible labor, is shelter, shade, or protection from the fierce rays of a summer's sun, and the winter's piercing withering blasts. For this purpose I would name clover as the best remedy; but any of the grasses would answer as good purpose, if a full growth is suffered to stand. Among the grasses, the far-famed Kentucky blue-grass is pre eminent—equal to clover, perhaps, except in depth of root, which is a great object with the skillful farmer. In addition to the fertility imparted to the soil by turning under a green crop—or rather, as I would have it, a dry crop—the ground, when thus protected, seems to exert a renovating energy, equal if not superior to the actual manure of the crop.

LITHOGRAPHS of the Show grounds of the Ohio and Virginia State Agricultural Societies, have been presented to us by the officers thereof, for which they will please accept our thanks.—We have placed them in the hall of our Society.

**FATTENING TURKEYS, &c.**—Much has been published of late in our Agricultural Journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritious grains. I have recently made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood, were also, at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*German-town Telegraph.*

**CURE FOR HEAVES.**—Take some weed commonly called *smart weed*, that grows along the roadside, or in the fields in low places; steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out, and give the horse one quart of the liquid every day for eight or ten days. Mix it with bran or shorts if he will eat, if not, pour it down him with a bottle. Give him green or cut feed wet up with water during the operation, and I will warrant a cure. Horses with heaves will be troubled with it about as bad this dry and dusty weather, as they will in the spring of the year. This medicine is so simple, and easy to be obtained, that some may not think it worth their while to try it; but simple medicines many times prove more effectual than those obtained at a great expense. Now is the time to secure the weed, and I say to those interested, try it.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

**THE CASHMERE GOAT.**—The editor of the Farmer and Planter says, this goat which has recently been introduced into the United States from Turkey, by Dr. Davis of S. C., is of larger size than our common goat, is as easily kept, and by his experiment proven to be admirably adapted to our climate. Its great excellence is, that instead of a coat of hair, it has a fleece of fine silky appearance from four to six inches long in one year's growth. It is from the fleece of this goat the celebrated Cashmere shawls from China are made. Besides its beautiful and silky appearance, textures made from the fleece of this goat outwear all known substances. Socks made of it have been worn six winters without material injury. They can be shorn annually, and the average weight of each fleece is about four pounds, sometimes weighing as much as seven pounds, and the price is \$8.50 to \$9 per pound, being equal in value to the united fleeces of about sixteen Merino sheep annually. Dr. Davis considers these so well adapted to the climate, and so valuable, that he refuses to sell full blood ewes at all, but sells the bucks from \$100 to \$200 each. He is liberal, however, and has given several to friends.

**For Sprains.**—Take a mixture of one ounce of sweet oil, four ounces spirits of hartshorn, half an ounce oil thyme, and rub with it frequently.

**Fistula.**—This is frequently cured by repeated applications of salts.

# THE NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

The report of the Award of Premiums at the National Cattle Show, at Springfield, Ohio, is as follows:

**SHORT-HORNS.—Bulls.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Perfection,' Edw. G. Bedford, Paris, Ky., \$300; 2d. 'Sheffield,' J. W. Robinson, Madison co., Ohio, \$200; 3d. 'Belmont,' Caldwell & Co., Fayette co., Ind., 100. Two years old, 1st. 'Locomotive,' Brutus J. Clay, Paris, Ky., 200; 2d. 'Colonel,' R. G. Dunn & Co., Madison co., Ind., 150; 3d. 'Lafayette,' J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, N. Y., 75. Yearling.—1st. 'New Year's Day,' Chas. M. Clark, Springfield, O., 150; 2d. 'King Cyrus,' Geo. M. Bedford, Paris, Ky., 100.

**Cows.**—3 years old and over.—1st. 'Lady Stanhope,' B. J. Clay, \$200; 2d. 'Duchess,' Wm. Palmer, Fayette co., O., 150; 3d. 'Clara Fisher,' S. Meredith, Cambridge, Ind., 100. Two years old.—1st. 'Fashion,' J. Stedden, Warren co., O., Meredith, 50. Yearlings.—1st. 'Lowan,' J. Duncan, Paris, Ky., 100; 2d. 'Easter Day,' C. L. Clarke, Springfield, 75.

**DEVONS.—Bulls.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Know-Nothing,' N. W. Smith, Warren co., O., \$100; 2d. 'Herod,' L. G. Collins, Montgomery co., Ind., 75. Two years old.—1st. 'Moulton,' L. F. Allen, Buffalo, N. Y., 80; 2d. 'Jake,' E. Merritt, Clark co., O., 60. Yearlings.—1st. Premium, 'L. G. Collins, 60.

**Cows.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Sapples,' L. F. Allen, \$100; 2d. 'Francis,' L. G. Collins, 75. Two years old.—1st. 'Dolley,' E. M. Merriweather, Todd co., Ky., 75; 2d. 'Devon,' N. W. Smith, 50. Yearlings.—Heifer, L. G. Collins, com.

**HEREFORDS.—Bulls.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Curley,' Thos. Aston, Elyria, O., \$100. Two year olds.—1st. 'Mystery,' W. H. Sotham, Tioga co., N. Y., 80. Yearlings.—1st. 'Defiance,' Thos. Aston, 75.

**Cows.**—3 years and over.—1. 'Bolbayle,' W. H. Sotham, \$100; 2d. 'Duchess,' Thos. Aston, 75. Two year olds.—1st. W. H. Sotham, 75.

**ATASHIRES.—Bulls.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Danby,' P. Melendy, Hamilton co., O., \$100. Two year olds.—1st. 'Wallace,' T. W. Barber, New Paris, Ky., 80. Yearlings.—1st. 'Ducas,' P. Melendy, 75.

**Cows.**—3 years old.—1st. 'Lassie,' P. Melendy, \$100.—Two years olds.—1st. 'Alice,' P. Melendy, 75.

**JERSEYS.—Bulls.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Pat Smith,' R. L. Colt, Patterson, N. J., \$100.

**Cows.**—3 years and over.—1st. 'Dun,' R. L. Colt, \$100. Two year olds.—1st. 'Jersey,' R. L. Colt, 75. Yearlings.—'Patty,' R. L. Colt, 60.

**MISCELLANEOUS.—Working Oxen.**—C. Fullington, Union co., O., \$50. Fat Ox—B. Stedman, Cleveland, O., 50. Fat Cow—J. W. Ware, Fayette co., Ky., 50. Milch Cow—J. W. Brock, No. Petersburg, O., 50. Steer—J. W. Ware, 50. Bull Calf—W. D. Pierce, Clark co., O., 50. Heifer Calf—W. W. Thrasher, Fayette co., Ky., 50.

**CURE FOR MANGE.**—Take lard and sulphur—mix together, and put in lamp oil sufficient to make it pliable, more or less according to the warmth of the day. Rub the part affected with a cob, till you take off the scurf, then rub on the above with the hands. In two days go over them again, and as often after as you see signs of the disease.

**CARROTS FOR MILCH COWS.**—Abner Haven, gives to the Editor of the Wool Grower, the following experiment:

I have (April 15th,) seven cows in milk—one calved in June, the rest in September and October. I raised 80 bushels of rutabagas and 400 bushels carrots, and fed them to my cows, commencing the first of December. I gave them about 2½ bushels per day, at noon, the rutabagas first, and when they were all fed out, the same quantity of carrots. I found, when I had fed the latter a few days, that my cows were each giving from two to three pints of milk more per day than when fed on rutabagas. I was feeding may cows, meanwhile, with cut hay, and 2 lbs. oil cake meal, and 3½ lbs. wheat screenings, ground.

The thought struck me that I should like to know the value of carrots for making milk, so I selected the cow that calved last, for the trial. I weighed the hay, meal, and carrots, and fed per day 27 lbs. of hay, 4½ lbs. of the mixed meal, and 22 lbs. of carrots, and she gave 35 lbs. of milk per day. I then left off the carrots, and gave the same amount of meal, and all the hay she would eat, which was 35 lbs. per day. After feeding so for a week, I found she gave 23 lbs. of milk per day. I then gave her the carrots as before, and in eight or ten days she came up again to 35 lbs. of milk per day.

This shows that carrots are worth to me to feed to cows, 82 cents per 100 lbs. Hay is worth \$20 per ton in the barn, and at three cents per quart, or one cent per pound for milk, 6 lbs. less hay, and 12 lbs. more milk gives 18 cents for 22 lbs. of carrots. My carrots are all gone now, or I would try one or two more cows. Next winter I hope to have another opportunity for experiment.

**AGRICULTURAL EDITORS IN DEMAND.**—We notice that our contemporary, Jas. W. Grimes, of the Iowa Farmer, has been elected Governor of that State. Simon Brown, of the New-England Farmer, has been elected Lieut-Governor of Massachusetts. These are cheering indications of the rising fortunes of the noble art.

**THE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY** held a meeting in Charlestown, on the 20th ult., and elected Alexander R. Boteler, President, in place of Lewis W. Washington, resigned. G. D. Moore, of Jefferson, Dr. McGuiro, of Clark, Hon. R. W. Barton, of Frederick, and Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Berkeley, were chosen Vice Presidents.

**LINIMENT FOR HORSES.**—Ariel Hunton, of Hyde Park, furnishes the Plough, Loom and Anvil, the following recipe for a liniment, which is much used by farriers for bruises, sprains, and ulcers. Any druggist can supply and mix the ingredients: "One individual in our place monopolizes the sale of the article, and designs to keep it a nostrum. I learned the ingredients from his purchasing the medicines of me. He is using and applying it to the human species, as well as our domestic animals.

1 pint, strong alcohol,  
½ oz. Sulph. cupreus or blue vitrol. } Pulv'd.  
1 oz. Camphor gum.  
1 oz. Nit. potash, or saltpetre.  
2 oz. Aqua ammonia.  
2 oz. Tincture myrrh.

Let it stand twelve hours, frequently shaking it. Add spirits terabinth, or spirits turpentine, half a pint. When used, shake and mix well."

From the Patent Office Report, of 1853.

STATEMENT OF ELMER ROWELL, OF FEDERALTON,  
ATHENS, CO., OHIO.

Perhaps nothing connected with the manual labor of the farm is of so much importance as skill in ploughing; and among other things necessary to constitute the right kind of skill, is a knowledge of the depth proper to plough. Land that has been ploughed a number of years at the usual depth, should be done deeper and deeper from year to year, until the greatest practicable depth, say one foot is obtained. In connexion with deep ploughing, it is presumed the subsoil plough, in some soils, would be highly beneficial.

One reason for ploughing deeper and deeper each year must be obvious to every person who has witnessed the operation of leaching ashes. In like manner, as the potash of the ashes is dissolved and settles with the water through the ashes, is it not possible, probable, and even certain, that some, at least, of the constituents of the soil, or peculiar food of plants, or some of the elements of this food, subside with the water in copious rains, and is deposited in the more compact earth directly under where the plough and harrow have loosened it?—The writer has a field of some twelve acres, which was first brought into cultivation and planted with corn in the spring of 1811. This field is somewhat peculiar, as it consists of five or six different kinds of soil in as many localities. It was ploughed every year, and put in corn and wheat alternately, nine or ten years; after which a rotation of meadow, pasture, and wheat succeeded, until in the fall of 1839, when the first manure was applied, and this only on the poorer spots, not exceeding twenty loads of half a cord each to the acre. In the fall of 1841, it was sown with wheat, and in the spring following with clover, and pastured through the summer of 1842-3. In the spring of 1845, it was ploughed two inches deeper than ever before, and planted with corn, when it produced a heavier crop than it had ever done before. This result was undoubtedly obtained by deepening the furrow, which not only gave the corn a greater depth of earth into which to expand its roots, but also brought up and rendered available matters suitable for its nourishment, which had, in a series of years, leached from the loosened surface.

Another resource of the farmer, by which to keep his acres full fed, and the cheapest, too, when rightly managed, requiring the least possible labor, is shelter, shade, or protection from the fierce rays of a summer's sun, and the winter's piercing withering blasts. For this purpose I would name clover as the best remedy; but any of the grasses would answer as good purpose, if a full growth is suffered to stand. Among the grasses, the far-famed Kentucky blue-grass is pre eminent—equal to clover, perhaps, except in depth of root, which is a great object with the skillful farmer. In addition to the fertility imparted to the soil by turning under a green crop—or rather, as I would have it, a dry crop—the ground, when thus protected, seems to exert a renovating energy, equal if not superior to the actual manure of the crop.

LITHOGRAPHS of the Show grounds of the Ohio and Virginia State Agricultural Societies, have been presented to us by the officers thereof, for which they will please accept our thanks.—We have placed them in the hall of our Society.

**FATTENING TURKEYS, &c.**—Much has been published of late in our Agricultural Journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritious grains. I have recently made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood, were also, at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.—*German-town Telegraph.*

**CURE FOR HEAVES.**—Take some weed commonly called *smart weed*, that grows along the roadside, or in the fields in low places; steep it in boiling water till the strength is all out, and give the horse one quart of the liquid every day for eight or ten days. Mix it with bran or shorts if he will eat it; not, pour it down him with a bottle. Give him green or cut feed wet up with water during the operation, and I will warrant a cure. Horses with heaves will be troubled with it about as bad this dry and dusty weather, as they will in the spring of the year. This medicine is so simple, and easy to be obtained, that some may not think it worth the while to try it; but simple medicines many times prove more effectual than those obtained at a great expense. Now is the time to secure the weed, and I say to those interested, try it.—*Rural N. Yorker.*

**THE CASHMERE GOAT.**—The editor of the Farmer and Planter says, this goat which has recently been introduced into the United States from Turkey, by Dr. Davis of S. C., is of larger size than our common goat, is as easily kept, and by his experiment proven to be admirably adapted to our climate. Its great excellence is, that instead of a coat of hair, it has a fleece of fine silky appearance from four to six inches long in one year's growth. It is from the fleece of this goat the celebrated Cashmere shawls from China are made. Besides its beautiful and silky appearance, textures made from the fleece of this goat outwear all known substances. Socks made of it have been worn six winters without material injury. They can be shorn annually, and the average weight of each fleece is about four pounds, sometimes weighing as much as seven pounds, and the price is \$8.50 to \$9 per pound, being equal in value to the united fleeces of about sixteen Merino sheep annually. Dr. Davis considers these so well adapted to the climate, and so valuable, that he refuses to sell full blood ewes at all, but sells the bucks from \$100 to \$200 each. He is liberal, however, and has given several to friends.

**For Sprains.**—Take a mixture of one ounce of sweet oil, four ounces spirits of hartshorn, half an ounce oil thyme, and rub with it frequently.

**Fistula.**—This is frequently cured by repeated applications of salts.



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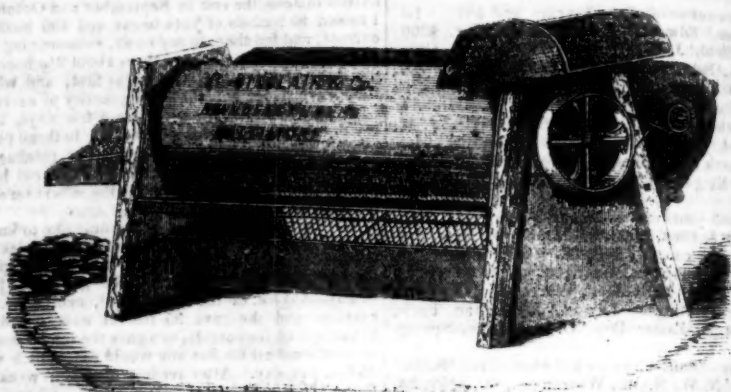
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## Reading's Patent Horse Power CORN SHELTER AND CLEANER.



ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO. have purchased the right to make and sell Reading's celebrated Corn Shelter and Cleaner, as represented by the figure, which is admirably adapted for large corn planters, and the best Horse Power Machine known. It is estimated to shell, cob, and clean, in perfect order, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of Corn per day.

The works are remarkably simple, the machine being made without springs, or cog gearing, and in every respect a machine particularly desirable for shelling large crops, and what is now wanted for shelling corn by the large growers in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. Price, including Fan Attachment, as represented by the Figure, \$60.00

Same Machine without the Fan, (see Fig. in last No.) 45.00

Also the VIRGINIA CYLINDER Corn Shelter, for hand or horse power, 30.00

Improved double and single Spout do. \$10 to 16.00

Iron Vertical and other Patterns, do. 7 to 16.00

Cologne Mills, 30 inch, and most approved for grinding Corn, 119.00

Other sizes Cologne and French Burr Stone Mills, \$80 to 200.00

Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with Patent Screw Feeder, made for Horse and Hand Power, \$28, 30, 40 and 45.00

Straw Cutters, various cheap sorts, \$5 to 20.00

Sweep Horse Powers, Spur and Bevel Geared, \$110, 125, 140.00

Railway Horse Power, for one and two horses, \$85 to 115.00

THRASHING MACHINES, made with and without Straw Carriers—warranted superior, both as regards finish and principle of construction.

COOPER'S LINE AND GUANO SPREADERS, both of very simple construction, and the best Broadcast Machine in the market, \$45 to 80.00

PATENT HAY PRESSES, several sizes, most approved, 109.00

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—S. & Co.'s pat

tern, with attachment for grinding grain, &c., 31.

CORN & COB CRUSHERS—Maynard's Patent, warranted to grind finer, faster, and by less power, than other patterns in use, 50.00

WHEAT DRILLS, made with and without Guano attachment, \$75 to 95.00

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, 15.00

### PLOWS.

Of PLOWS we make and sell an endless variety of sizes and sorts. The most approved are the Maryland Self Sharpening; H. M., or improved Davis Plow; the Patuxent Plow, Nos. 7, 8, and 9; Minor and Horton; and for seeding and covering Guano, the Echelon, or Three Furrowed Plow.

### HARROWS,

Of all sorts, including the Geddes and Maryland Hinge.

### CULTIVATORS,

Expanding, Stationary, &c.

### ROLLERS,

With 2 and 5 Segments, surface flat; Serrated Clod Roller, new and valuable.

Also, Ox Yokes and Bows, Cattle Ties, Ball Rings, Chain Pumps, Garden Engines, Thermometer Churns, Agricultural Furnaces and Boilers, Horse Dirt Scoops, Sausage Stuffers, Sausage Cutters, Apple Pearers, Bush and Bramble Hooks, Seythes, &c.; Grindstones, hung on Friction Rollers.


### GRASS SEEDS,

Including all the best American and European, for Hay, pasturage, or ornament.

### GARDEN SEEDS.

A large and general assortment.

### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

These will be delivered to order after the 20th October.  CATALOGUES to be had at the Office.

**R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.**

sep 1 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, Balt

# REMOVAL.

## ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1854, WE REMOVED TO OUR New Agricultural Implement, Seed & Machine Store, IN EXCHANGE PLACE,

Where we have secured one of the largest and most commodious Warehouses in the city. The increase of trade has made it necessary that we should seek a place better adapted to our business, and we have selected the above as being more central, and we trust, more convenient for our customers. In addition to the main warehouse, we are erecting a large storehouse in the rear, which, for convenience, we think, cannot be surpassed in this country. We are now receiving a large stock of new Implements, Machines, &c., at the New Store, where we shall be happy to see our customers when they visit Baltimore. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to by addressing

**E. WHITMAN & CO.,**

E. WHITMAN, }  
E. W. ROBINSON. }  
BALTIMORE, July 1st, 1854.

No. 63 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE, Md.

## E. WHITMAN & CO'S.

### Improved Premium Hay Presses.

PRICES:	No. 0—Weight of Bale about 150 lbs.	\$85 00
" 1—	" " " 200 lbs.	100 00
" 2—	" " " 250 lbs.	115 00
" 3—	" " " 300 lbs.	130 00

### PREMIUMS.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY awarded E. Whitman & Co. the Highest Prize in 1850, for their HAY PRESSES, and \$30, the Highest Prize, again 1851.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY also awarded them \$20, the Highest Prize, for their Hay Presses, in 1851. And again, at the

### Great Trial at Hayfields, in September, 1852,

The MARYLAND State Agricultural Society awarded to JOHN MERRYMAN, Jr. Esq. the Great Prize of \$50 for one of E. Whitman & Co's. Manufacture of Hay Presses.

Since the above awards were made, we have greatly improved this Press, and have no hesitation in recommending them as being far superior to all others manufactured in this country.

An extensive farmer in Georgia, C. Austin, Esq., writes us September 9, 1854, as follows, "My Hay Press performs well, and I would not be without it for twice its cost."

We have sold a large number of these Presses, and are continually receiving such evidences of their utility as the above.

We are now prepared to furnish all the various sizes of this Press, and invite those in want of the best machine to call and examine them at our

**New Store, No. 63 Exchange Place.**

**E. WHITMAN & CO.**

**SHEEP ON WHEAT FIELDS.—WINTER MANAGEMENT.**—Rob't. B. Shipman, of Michigan, gives the following statement to the Wool Grower:—

My flock last season consisted of sixty-four Merino sheep, one-fourth of which were lambs, and less than a fourth wethers and bucks, and they averaged 5 lbs. 14 oz. of clean, river-washed wool. And now I will state their keeping: Through the summer, they run part of the time in summer-fallow and the other part on the plains, which gives very good feed, and I take good care that they come into winter in fine condition. I intend to salt them once a week, and if I find any of them got snuffles, or in other words, if their noses are foul, I pulverize rosin and mix with the salt, about half a pound to one hundred sheep, which I can apply much easier than I can tar, and with just as good results. In the winter I feed on any coarse fodder that I have, straw, corn-stalks, and sometimes a little hay, and when the ground is bare I let them run out. If the ground is frozen and my wheat is of good size, I then turn them on to that, and from six years experience, I have never known them to injure it in the least. It is at present practised by over half of the farmers in this immediate vicinity, and more and more are falling in with it every year.

If I cannot turn them upon wheat, I try to get them in some field that was not fed very short in the fall, but I prefer to have them out, if they have to run on a bare field, through the day—at night they will come to the yard, if they are fed on grain, as they should be. Last season I fed thirteen ears of corn to my flock each day, which was one ear to about five sheep; they come through in good plight, with no loss. I shell the corn and feed it in troughs.

**THE CURCULIO.**—At the meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, May 20th, Mr. Carey read the paper of Jas. Matthews, Coshocton, Ohio, respecting the Curculio and his remedy against its ravages; which appeared to be, pricking the ground deeply so as to bury the bugs deeply. Mr. Kelly urged the hydro-sulphate of lime solution claimed by Durant as his remedy, and applied by Mr. Considine, who said that he had used this remedy, last year and this with success, after a few applications, but that the bugs were bad within the last week—his crop was light in consequence of the frost. Mr. J. K. Green, on sandy soil, had realized no fruit until this year, when he had used this remedy twice a week—he had found the bugs very plentiful within a week. He had failed with the shaking process. He used 3 lbs. of sulphur and one peck of lime to 25 gallons of water. The mixture is very offensive; he would prefer to mix the sulphur with the lime before shaking. Mr. Graham had felt convinced by his observations of Mr. Considine's trees, that it was efficacious.

Dr. Mosher had noticed some of his trees loaded with sound fruit, but within five days were nearly all stung.

Mr. Carey had succeeded with shaking and had realized full crops. Every process should be continuously pursued; he found good shaking sufficient.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—Our fellow townsman, Mr. Obed Hussey, has been appointed by the Governor, Commissioner for Maryland to the exhibition of the works of industry of all Nations, to be held in Paris, France, in 1855—and any information upon the subject can be obtained of the Commissioner, or of the French Vice Consul in this city.

**THE EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH MOISTURE IN THE SOIL.**—"I come now to mention a defect in soils which is of very great importance, and which has not as yet been fully appreciated in this country. This is the presence of too much moisture. Wherever water is so abundant in the soil as to completely saturate it, various evil effects take place.

The necessary decomposition of organic substances is arrested, and certain vegetable acids are formed, called by chemists, *humic, ulmic, geic acids*, etc. In swamps and low grounds generally, these accumulate to a large extent, and form the deep black soil, or muck of such situations.

So long as these acids are present in such excessive quantity, valuable plants refuse to grow; but as is well known, when the muck is taken out and dried, it becomes a valuable manure: this is because air and warmth obtain access, and the process of decomposition goes on again. In order to avoid misapprehension it ought here to be mentioned that these acids in small proportions are really useful in the soil, as furnishing a portion of their food to plants. It is the excess of them that does so much injury.

It is not only in swamps that this injurious formation occurs: there is much land which is too wet in the early part of the season, or in which are springs that saturate the surface; this land may be hard, and may even bear ploughing, yet still it is what farmers call *cold and sour*. These are exactly the proper words, for they truly express its qualities. Considerable and injurious quantities of these vegetable acids are formed, and the water, by constant evaporation from the surface, produces cold; the grass is scanty and poor, while rushes show themselves in the wettest spots. There are large tracts of such lands as this in almost every part of the country. Farmers think such land too dry for draining, and yet that is the only way to make any permanent improvement upon it. It is cold and late in spring, apt to bake hard in summer, and to suffer from early frosts in autumn. It is not in a fit condition to support good crops, and the only way is bring it into a good state is to dry it.

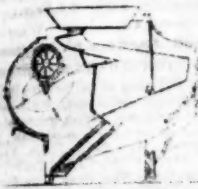
Some land is dry on the surface, but has a wet subsoil; when the roots of the plants get down to this, they find at once injurious food, not only the acids already mentioned, but inorganic substances; the protoxide of iron, is very apt to form in such places, and is at once fatal if the plant can find no nutriment in other directions. In this case too, the only remedy is to drain. The good effects of this operation on all soils suffering from any of the causes above mentioned, are very remarkable, and must briefly be specified before going farther."—*Norris's Elements of Scientific Agriculture.*

**VITALITY OF SEEDED WHEAT.**—The patient regenerative power of this grain has been fully tested during the present fall. Many of our farmers deplored of the growth of the early sown wheat; but our impression is that most of it has vegetated. The wheat fields, at any rate, begin to look promising.

A remarkable instance of the vitality of wheat came under the observation of Mr. Montgomery, a successful farmer near Brucetown. On the 2nd day of August last, he planted twelve grains of a peculiar kind of wheat in his garden. He looked long for its appearance, which it did not make till the 20th of October, when a blade from every grain fully showed itself.—*Winchester Virg.*



# STILL VICTORIOUS! GREAT PREMIUM FAN,



**PATENTED DEC. 30th, 1853. MONTGOMERY'S Celebrated Double Screen ROCKAWAY WHEAT FAN** has taken the following Premiums this year.

The First Premium at the Md. State Fair, held at Baltimore, 1854; the First Premium at Fred. City, Frederick County, Md.—1854; the First Premium at the N. Carolina State Fair, held at Raleigh, 1854; the First Premium at the Union Fair, held at Petersburg, Va.; and the First Premium awarded by the Seaboard Agricultural Society, held at Norfolk, Va. The Maryland Institute has awarded three Silver Medals, 1853, '53 and '54. Also at the Richmond Fair, Va., and Port Tobacco Fair. Charles Co., Md.

## CERTIFICATES.

BY CHARLES, ST. MARY'S CO. MD. Oct. 9, '53.

This is to certify, that I have tried Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro's. Wheat Fan in some tailings I made in cleaning a part of my crop, which I did not think could be made worth anything; it extracted from a bushel and a half of filth about three pecks of pure wheat. I must say that I never saw a Fan that has even come in competition with J. Montgomery & Brother's Rockaway Wheat Fan, for screening wheat.

BENJAMIN MCKAY.

To all whom it may Concern:—This is to certify, that we have personally examined the operations of the Montgomery Fan, and find it, according to our judgment to be the very best Fan we have ever seen, both as regards the speed and goodness of the work done. We have purchased two of them, one for Mrs. Worthington, and one for our own use.

B. D. MULLIKIN,  
JAS. McE. MULLIKIN.

Prince Geo. Co., August 15, 1854.

"GREAT MILLS, ST. MARY'S CO. MD. Aug. 20, 1854.

"I purchased of you a short time since one of your No. 1 Extra Rockaway Fans, which has given entire satisfaction, and performs better than I could have possibly imagined."

J. EDWIN COAD."

"FARMINGTON, Albemarle Co. Va. April 28, 1854.

"I am so much pleased with the Fan I ordered from you at our Agricultural Fair at Richmond, last November, and which I have been using at my farm on James River, that I am determined to order one for my estate here, and will be obliged to you to have me one made, consigned to my son, T. J. Payne, merchant, Richmond."

BERNARD FEYTON."

This is to certify, that we the undersigned, have tried the Wheat Fan of Messrs. J. Montgomery & Bro., and we take pleasure in stating that we regard it greatly superior to any Fan we have ever seen tried. We are of opinion that the Wheat Fan of J. Montgomery & Bro. will in a day fan out more wheat and do it cleaner than any Fan we ever saw used. We can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to the favor of the farmers of Virginia.

JOHN OSBORNE,  
SAM'L C. LEGRAND,  
Of Charlotte County, Virginia.

"STONY POINT, NEAR YORKTOWN, VA. May 28, 1854.

"Your Fan is a perfect machine, doing all that is claimed for it, and answering the highest expectations."

J. R. COUPLAND."

## REFERENCES.

City of Baltimore.—John S. Williams, foot of Commerce street. Messrs. Smith & Godwin, No. 4 Bowly's Wharf. Michael Doney, Light street. N. E. Berry, Lombard St. near Charles. R. D. Burns, foot of Bowly's Wharf. Mr. Wilner, No. 2 Bowly's Wharf.—All Commission Merchants. Virginia References.—Hon. Wm. S. Archer, Virginia. Gen. B. Peyton, Virginia. Hill Carter, Virginia. Lewis G. Harvey, Virginia. Hewlett, Hardy & Co. Petersburg. A. C. Lutz, Richmond. Robert Cole, Richmond. M. Hartwell, D. T. Fayner, James B. Lundy, R. Ravenscroft Jones, Geo. W. Field, Cal. Isham Trotter, John Winbick, Wm. Towne, James Hays, Jr., Dr. Wm. W. Oliver, Samuel McGhee, Wm. M. Watkins, Wm. I. Scott.

—We are prepared to sell State or County Rights to those who wish to manufacture our Fan.

All orders addressed to the undersigned, at the Baltimore city (Md.) Post Office, will be promptly attended to.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

No. 125 N. High St. between Hillen and Gay Sts., Balt.

# WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST Vermifuge or Worm Destroyer?

Is a question daily and heavily asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immediately answer—DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE. It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge.

New York, September 25, 1853.

Gentlemen:—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge. She accordingly purchased and took one vial which caused her to discharge an unusually large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned; her residence however, is 330 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs. Hardie, No. 3 Manhattan place.

P. S.—Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in this city.

—Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S Vermifuge. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBOURS SAY OF

### Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills.

New York, August 30, 1853.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, must acknowledge, that they are the best medicine for Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and Liver complaint, that we have ever used. We take pleasure in recommending them to the public, and are confident, that if those who are troubled with any of the above complaints will give them a fair trial, they will not hesitate to acknowledge their beneficial effects.

MRS. HILL, East Troy,  
MRS. STEVENS, West Troy.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores in this city.

—Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S Liver Pills. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dec.

## LANDS IN VIRGINIA FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber offers for sale various tracts of Land in Virginia, which will be sold great bargains. Among them,

One three miles from Fredericksburg, and 8 mile from R. F. and Potomac Railroad—2884 acres of good land, 150 in cultivation, 70 in prime meadow, thoroughly drained—20 acres new set in Timothy, will pay 6 per cent. on the whole purchase money—the improvements good and ample, neighborhood excellent, market handy, health of the place unquestioned, and the farm well watered. The owner having no other farm in cultivation elsewhere, which he wishes to cultivate, will dispose of this at the low price of \$5,500, on terms to suit.

Also, a Farm near Martinsburg, Va.—200 acres of Limestone and Slate land—200 under cultivation, the balance is timber, some of it heavy; some of the land is capable of producing 50 or 60 bushels of corn to the acre—the buildings commodious and numerous, and with the fences all in good order, well watered, with a thrifty Orchard of choice fruit. The town of Martinsburg, on the Railroad, is 4 1/2 miles from the farm, and is one of the best markets near to Baltimore. \$10,000 will buy this farm, one-fourth cash, balance in three annual payments.

Further particulars of either of these farms, made known on application to  
SAMUEL SANDS,  
Office American Farmer.

## LANDS IN LOUISIANA FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—

Tracts, improved and unimproved, of good sugar and cotton lands, near New Orleans and Baton Rouge, on the Great Northern Rail Road, and on navigable rivers, and like Managros, will be sold, or exchanged for slaves or lands, in North Carolina or Virginia. Apply to the editor of this paper. Oct 1-1/2

## MILLS & COX'S

Steam Job and Book Printing Office,  
No. 122 BALTIMORE STREET.

## GUANO AGENCY.

The following are the rates for Peruvian Guano established on the 1st Sept. by the Messrs. Barredo & Bro. the agents of the Peruvian Government in this city, viz:

For 1 to 5 tons \$53, cash.  
 " 6 to 10 " \$52, "  
 " 11 to 20 " \$51, "  
 " 21 to 25 " \$50, "  
 " 26 to 30 " \$50, 30 days, or discount for the same time.  
 " 31 to 100 " \$50, two months, or discount for the same time.  
 " 101 to 200 " \$50, three months, or discount for the same time.  
 " 201 tons and upwards, \$50, four months, or discount for the same time.

The undersigned will continue to purchase for farmers and planters, as heretofore, at \$51 per ton of 2,240 pounds, (and by the short ton in proportion) for any amount under 20 tons—For lots over 20 tons a deduction will be made.

The guano will be delivered from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agents, at Fell's Point, in this city, thus securing, beyond a doubt, a pure article—expense of carriage, when sent away, to be added. Terms, cash, in Baltimore funds, or its equivalent.

SAMUEL SANDS,

Office American Farmer, 128 Baltimore St., Md.

### Mexican Guano.

Will supply Mexican Guano to farmers and planters at the lowest market rates—my supplies are direct from the importer.  
 SAMUEL SANDS,  
 Office American Farmer.

## NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

JOHN FEAST, Florist, 295 Lexington St., Balto.

OFFERS FOR SALE—Skinneria Japonica, Saxe Gotha Conspicua, Quercus Invers, Ilax Corasuta, Philicea Buxifolia, Libradens Chilensis, Thuya Doniana, Cupressus Goveana, Abies Orientalis, Cupressus Whiteana, Cupressus Aleutica, Cupressus Fuchias Vivida, Aucubias—All fine evergreens.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS—Hydrangea Variegata, Apple-Japa Leopoldi, Abies Quin, Hexacorus Myrsinensis, Fuchsia Tremblana, Azalea Benli, Clematis Langensolia, Bayourea Zanthina, Cissis Discolor, Geaera Bonkinia, Eshitis Harvili, Rhododendrons, Sackurus, Rusanus Violeto.

Besides many more, not yet offered in this country before, with an extensive collection as before. All orders promptly attended to.

deal-St.

HONG KONG GEESSE FOR SALE.—A few pair of these Geese, not full bred, but very large, and great layers, laying from 60 to 100 eggs, for sale at this office.—These Geese will be a great improvement to farmer's stocks. Also a few pair of beautiful white MUSCOVY DUCKS, and other improved breeds of Poultry.

See. 1-11

### Devon Bull Calves.

SEVERAL Bull Calves, last spring's, direct from the herd of Geo. Patterson, Esq., for sale. Also, a Devon Bull, 4 to 5 years old, a very fine animal, which has taken premiums at the Maryland shows. Apply to

A. SANDS.

AGENCY for the purchase and sale of Farm Stock of every description, Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Peruvian and Mexican Guano, at the lowest market prices, and always guaranteed pure as received direct from the importer's hands.

S. SANDS.

BONE DUST, Plaster Paris, &c. Orders received for Fertilizers of every description. Quality of all kinds from the best stocks. All orders will be accompanied with the cash, or authority to draw for the cost when shipped and bill of lading is furnished.

S. SANDS.

JACKS.—For sale several Jacks, which will be warranted, sure foot getters, and will be sold very low. Apply at this office.

deal-11

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1855.

### THE LITTLE PILGRIM, A Monthly Journal for Girls and Boys.

EDITED BY

Grace Greenwood and Leander K. Lippincott,

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DEVEREAUX & OTHERS.

THE second volume of this popular periodical will begin on the first of January, 1855. Among the contributors will be found some of the most famous writers of both England and America, such as Henry W. Longfellow, Martin F. Tupper, Mary Howitt, Miss Fardoe, Mrs. Norton, Croeland, J. G. Whittier, Henry Giles, Bayard Taylor, Jr., T. Field, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt), Anna A. Phillips, (Helen Irving), Mr. Francis D. Gage, and many others, all of whom will furnish original articles. Grace Greenwood will write almost exclusively for The Little Pilgrim.

Terms—\$5 cents a year for single copies, or ten copies for four dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Specimen copies furnished free of charge.

A few hundred copies of Volume First can still be supplied. Address, post paid.

LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,

68 South 3d St., Philadelphia.

dec 1-11

PREMIUM CHESTER SOW FOR SALE—which drew the first premium at the late Cattle Show of the Md. State Society. She is 17 months old, will weigh now about 400 lbs. Also, 2 pair of SHOATS, 5 to 6 months old, and 2 pair of PIGS, 3 months old, from my premium Sow, and young Sows, now in Pig, by my premium boar.

C. WARNS,

Elkridge Landing, Howard Co. Md.

dec. 1-11

FOR SALE VERY LOW—8 BUCK LAMBS, out of Cotswold Ram and Bakewell Ewe, of pure and superior stock. Price, \$10 each. Also, a thorough bred Chester BOAR, 2½ years old, very handsomely made, \$30. Also, a very large and handsome 4 year old Bull, a cross of two pure blooded stocks—also, 3 heifers, three years old, with calves above bull. Address

R. H. EVANS,

Elkridge Landing.

dec 11

SUFFOLK PIGS AND CHINA CHICKENS.—The subscriber offers for sale several full bred Suffolk and Show Pigs, from his sow that took the "First Premium" at the late Maryland Agricultural Fair. Also, the very best Shanghai, Cochon China, Imperial Chinese, Brahma Fowls, and other varieties of China Fowls, of pure breeds—a few pairs of each.

EDWARD A. JICER,

Baltimore.

dec 1-11

POULTRY AND HOGS.—The subscriber can furnish Poultry and Pigs of any of the improved kinds at short notice. Apply to

S. SANDS,

American Farmer Office.

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